

# THE LITERARY GAZETTE

AND  
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No. 1933.

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Of men, at whose strong girdle hang the keys  
Of all things!"

And yet his imagination cannot help him to a conception of death and its consequences to human hearts—surely strange incapacity even in a very ordinary poet. Without actual experience, however, *Balder* cannot get on, and accordingly we find him yearning through page after page for that calamity, which both Christian men and pagans usually pray most devoutly may be averted from those they love. He seems to have no desire it should visit himself, for then, no doubt, his epic would remain a fragment, and the Future would never know its bard. His wife and infant child are less noble objects for the destroyer's aim, and it is very clear that *Balder* looks forward with some impatience to the time when Fate or Providence, or whatever power may, according to his belief, govern the course of human events, shall oblige him by the removal of one or other, or both, of these domestic superfluities:—

"I do think

My throne is set. If this year might bring  
My own delayed experience! And, that past,  
End, as with harvest, in some genial close  
Of happier fortunes! For the fruit of sorrow,  
Though it do grow in the shade till it be ripe,  
Asks light and heat, and I am now as when  
Oblivious Nature holds the time o' year  
Brimfull in a dead level of dull days,  
Till, reaching forth a hand, the sudden sun  
Touches the cup, and spills upon the earth  
The mantling season."

This pompous rhodomontade cannot disguise the hateful selfishness and profanity of the wish which it covers but does not hide, and which is in due time gratified. *Balder's* wife, who never speaks but to mutter doleful lamentations about unintelligible shortcomings of her own, or to pour forth passionate wishes for death, is obviously in the worst possible state of health for a nursing mother. The baby dies, and *Balder* gets the experience he desired. It does not, however, appear that the epic advances to much purpose, at least if we are to judge by the specimens afforded; and the unhappy wife, between

grief, metaphysics, and scepticism, and other vague poetic ailments, goes on rapidly from feeble maundering to rabid delirium, never appearing upon the scene but to entertain us with such enlivening wishes as the following:—

"That I might die, and sleep the sleep of peace!  
That I might die, and know the balm of death  
Cool through my limbs, and all my silenced heart," &c.

From what her grief may spring no hint is given. We are therefore quite unable to extend to her, however willing, the tribute of our pity; and we are neither sorry nor surprised when at last she goes utterly mad, very much in the style of *Tilburina* in the *Critic*, appealing to her husband in this strain,—and we must say with some justice, in so far as the charge of 'maundering' is concerned:—

"Didst thou speak of the sea?  
Why do I see the sea? And was it kind  
That thou shouldst maunder to me of the sea?  
To me? To me? Alas, the moonlight water!  
Dost thou mind when we sate together, love,  
We two alone, and thou didst say the moon  
Was like a silver boat,—and so the silver  
Slanted,—I knew not how,—and I fell in—  
Deep, deep."

\* \* \* \* \*  
"Man, what have I  
To do with thee? How long is't since we two  
Drew near? Have we dwelt at the further poles  
For nought? Because my puppet warmed thy bed,  
And filled thy chair, have we been side by side?  
Ah! ah! didst never look in at the eye!  
And miss me? What, didst never hear my heart  
Like a clock ticking in an empty house?  
Husband? Ah, ah, ah, ah, ah, ah,—[Pauses.  
Do not disbelieve."

To such a pass is the poor lady brought by communion with the gentleman at whose "strong girdle hang the keys of all things." Any other man would have thought of Dr. Forbes Winslow and the soothing system. Not so *Balder*, who, in order to gratify these tuneful aspirations for "the balm of death," of which we have heard so many, and possibly to get a new sensation for his next canto, murders the unhappy *Amy*, as she lies swooning in his arms exhausted with five dreary pages of hopeless ravings.

Such and no other is the story of this dramatic poem, which drags its dismal length through some seven thousand lines,—about half as many as Dante took to record his vision of Hell, of Purgatory, and of Paradise, and quite as many as compose the sum of Tennyson's works. The fact is in itself the strongest condemnation of the poem; for in all the annals of literature, never was a poem known on which such a stupendous structure of words was reared upon such an infinitesimally minute amount of incident. And when the utterly monstrous character of the incidents themselves is considered, the outrage on the reader's patience becomes more than ever intolerable. They are an offence to nature, and truth, and common sense. What poet ever left an echo on the ear of Time, who filled his pages with turgid proclamations of his own genius? Did Shakespeare cover reams with eulogiums on himself, and intimations of the wonderful plays that he was to write? or Milton waste his days in dreams of his own influence upon after ages? They did the work God gave them to do, because their souls were full of that, and that only; and they left to posterity the judgment of themselves and it. A man who spends his days in measuring his own capacity has very surely but a small capacity to measure; and so it proves with *Balder*. Take him at his own estimate, he is fit to cope with the immortals; test him by the products of his genius, and he is the veriest swaggerer. His ideas are

obscure, overlaid with big words and forced imagery, and his moral perceptions so blunted, that if carried into practice they would lodge their owner in Newgate. At the root of his character is infinite selfishness and conceit. Child and wife may perish, so that he only sees his way to fresh materials for mental analysis, as kings worn out by debauchery have been accused of seeking to revive their jaded faculties by bathing in the blood of innocent children. When he should be solacing his wife, or playing with his child, he is sermonising about his own miraculous gifts. He loses the one, and drives the other mad, obviously by bewildering the poor wretch's brain with his hideous sophistries and intolerable metaphysics, and he ends with killing her, when her madness becomes a burden to him; just as your Bill Sykes would finish his Nancy in disgust at her reproaches, or in dread of her remorse.

Passing from the matter to the structure of this poem, there is nothing to soften our distaste, or to lighten our weariness. We start with *Balder* soliloquising in his study. In Scene second we are again in the study; *Balder*, thank heaven! is not there; and "from the adjoining room, through the half-opened door, are heard the rocking of the cradle and the voice of *Amy*." Scene third is the study once more, and "*Balder, solus.*" Scene fourth, "The empty study. Through the half-open door," &c., and so on, through three-fourths of the book, we have *Balder* vapouring in his study, relieved only by the voice of *Amy* heard from the adjoining room. And such relief! As the chaunt of a *Miserere* is to the tolling of a passing bell! Of many miserable dirges, in which the tendency to a "damnable iteration" is the most remarkable feature, we select one specimen:—

"Amy. That I might die and be at rest, oh God!  
That I might die and sleep the sleep of peace;  
That I might die and close these eyes within;  
That shut not when the outer lids are sealed;  
That I might die and know the balm of death  
Cool thro' my loosened limbs; that I might die,  
That I might die and stretch me out unaroused,  
And feel but as I died what is not pain.  
It is dead midnight, and the time to sleep—  
My light has gone out in the dead midnight;  
All things are equal in the utter dark;  
I cannot see my way upon the world."

"All in the dark a tempest beateth me,  
Black waves out of the north and of the south,  
Black waves out of the east and of the west,  
Black rolling waves that drench me from the sky!"

"On every side the waters lash me round,  
And lift me till I know not where I stood,  
And wist not where is earth or where is heaven."

We say nothing as to the absence of religious feeling from such ravings as this, for throughout the volume we have been able to extract no sign of any of the religious convictions of the Christian world; but we ask what is the cause of all this misery and weariness of life? No answer is vouchsafed to us by the poet, beyond some obscure intimation that *Amy* could not rise up to an equality of greatness with her husband, and that her poor flimsy wings were scorched under the blaze of his glory:—

"Have I not been a moth about thy light,  
Scorched, scorched; but, husband, when the wound was  
worst,  
Winging with madder passion still to thee!  
Wert thou not always as a crescent moon,  
And I thy star within thee, till the time  
Came, and the lengthening distance, and I knew  
My rising and my setting were not thine.  
Oh was I not a floweret in thine hand!  
When thou didst stand upon the peak of thought  
Gazing to heaven, with a thunder shock  
Rolled back, and angels came to thee, and thou  
Didst stretch to them thine open hands uplift  
In welcome, and I fell to where I am."

Poor soul! her greatest madness seems to

have been her faith in the selfish braggart, whom, she tells us, she looked up to and loved "as a god!" The delusion, we venture to say, will be peculiar to herself, and does not justify our being persecuted through 283 pages by the moanings of a moonstruck *Amelia* for a poetic George Osborne. We do not pretend to comprehend *Balder* in his sublimer flights, where he plays at battledore and shuttlecock with the planets:—

"Climb out o' the thunder, and most cold  
Upon the herbs of everlasting snow  
Stands with cherubic knowledge."

But as he gives us a chance of catching him on mother earth upon occasion, let us see of what stuff his cherubic knowledge is composed. He speaks of Michael Angelo's *Last Judgment* thus:—

"Ay, dauntless Michael,  
Who drew the Judgment, in some daring hope  
That, seeing it, the gods could not depart  
From so divine a pattern!"

To most ears this will sound like nonsense, and profane nonsense too. Did the writer ever see the picture he speaks of? Is the *Last Judgment* a procedure to be grounded upon a pattern? And who does the author of 'Balder' believe are to be the judges? "The gods!" What gods? Such is the impious verbiage that emanates from a gentleman who informs us his "keen ears"—

"Hear each careering star that rounds the sky,  
And knew them by their sounds!"

If the "cherubic knowledge" with which he "climbed out o' the thunder" was of this character, how sadly is all the rest of the world mistaken! But, like all poets of the Festus school, this gentleman has a peculiar fancy for fingering with vulgar familiarity images and beliefs the most sacred. He cannot even speak of Shakspeare without offence in this way. A certain *Doctor Paul*, apostolic only in name, discourses thus:—

"Doctor. And my Shakspeare! Call  
Milton your Alps, and which is *he* among  
The tops of Andes? Keep your Paradise,  
And Eves, and Adams, but give me the Earth  
That Shakspeare drew, and make it grave and gay  
With Shakspeare's men and women; let me laugh  
Or weep with them, and you—a wagger,—ay,  
A wager by my faith—either his muse  
Was the recording angel, or that hand  
Cherubic which fills up the Book of Life,  
Caught what the last relaxing gripe let fall  
By a death-bed at Stratford, and henceforth  
Holds Shakspeare's pen."

If this passage fail in having a meaning at all, as it seems to us to do, it certainly does not fail in irreverence. *Dr. Paul* proceeds:—

"Now strain your sinews, poet,  
And top your Pelion—Milton Switzerland,  
And English Shakspeare."

"Balder. This dear English land!  
This happy England, loud with brooks and birds,  
Shining with harvest, cool with dewy trees,  
And bloomed from hill to dell; but whose best flowers  
Are daughters, and Ophelia still more fair  
Than any rose she weaves; whose noblest floods  
The pulsing torrent of a nation's heart;  
Whose forests stronger than her native oaks  
Are living men; and whose unfathomed lakes  
For ever calm the unforgettoned dead  
In quiet graveyards willow'd seemly round,  
O'er which To-day bends sad, and sees his face.  
Whose rocks are rights, consolidate of old  
Thro' unremembered years, around whose base  
The ever-surfing peoples roll and roar  
Perpetual, as around her cliffs the seas  
That only wash them whiter; and whose mountains,  
Souls that from this mere footing of the earth  
Lift up their great virtues thro' all clouds of Fate  
Up to the very heavens, and make them rise  
To keep the gods above us!"

Contrast these laboured and obscure lines with the music of old *John of Gaunt*'s panegyric in *Richard II.*, which vibrates in the core of every English heart:—

"This royal throne of kings, this sceptred isle," &c.  
and feel the immeasurable distance which separates the humble Christian poet from the

heaven-defying pigmy who thunders through the wilderness of 'Balder—Part the First,' and who, in a metaphor at once absurd and profane, even dares to talk of "looking behind the face of God." That it may not be said we bring this charge of irreverence without just cause, we quote one other sample of *Balder's* audacity in this way:—

"Balder. Nay, not for thee  
The populous fever of the poet's brain,  
Amy. To-day! To-day! To-day thou saidst to me  
I should be with thee in thy Paradise!  
Balder. Ay, but the three days in the heart of the  
earth?"

Dear happy child of sunshine, bless thy lot!  
The grave for me! For thee, who wachet in love,  
The garden of the sepulchre!"

If 'Balder' were as full of beauties as it is of faults, such a passage as this would banish it from every Christian man's table.

Offences against good taste abound throughout the volume. *Balder*, like *Prince Hal*, has "the most unsavoury similes," often simply nasty, not unfrequently prurient. Of the former class is the following, which concludes a preposterous description of Tyranny's private charger:—

"He came; and o'er his head a sweat  
Hung like a sulphurous vapour, and beneath,  
Fetid and hideous as from belching hell,  
The hot and hideous torrent of his dung  
Roared down explosive, and the earth, befouled  
And blackened by the stercorous pestilence,  
Wasted below him, and where'er he passed  
The people stank."

The proneness to go out of the way in search of prurient suggestions is shown in the following passage, which is even put into *Amy's* mouth, and which is only one of many that we have noted:—

"Sleeps where the trembling Lily of the Vale,  
Albeit she is so spotless, sleepeth not,  
But like a naked fairy fears all night  
The wind that for her beauty cannot sleep."

That *Balder* should use the common language of mankind was perhaps not to be expected; but until we see better cause for doubting the powers of the language of Shakspeare and Bacon to express all ideas that are worth expressing, we must protest against such neologisms as 'inform' for shapeless, 'contravert' for turned away, 'blomed' for covered with flowers, 'utterless' for unutterable, 'unblushed' for not blushing, 'indefcript' for undescribed, 'infand' for unspeakable, 'decess' for diminution, and 'lauds' as a noun for praises. Neither can we be reconciled to the application to one sense of epithets that pertain only to another. We do not find Homer, Dante, or Milton talking of "naked shrieks," or of "hearing themselves grow thin." But this, perhaps, was because they had never "climbed out o' the thunder," &c.

While we have spoken thus severely of 'Balder,' we are not blind to the fact that it contains several beautiful passages, and not a few fine lines. But of what avail are these, if the basis of the poem be radically unstable, its ethics false, and its whole tone morbid and objectionable? These are no days for men to go hunting for grains of poetic corn among bushels of chaff. We have already the poets of the past,—

"Who give us nobler thoughts and nobler cares,  
The poets who on earth have made us heirs  
Of truth and pure delights in heavenly lays."

It is nearly all that we can accomplish to do fitting homage at their shrines; and if we are to devote any of our precious hours to the poets of the new era, they must write in the same spirit, and to purposes not less noble. The author of 'Balder' will never take any place among English poets till he ceases to "write bombast, and call it a style;" and learns the difference between reckless-

ness and daring, phrensy and fire. Let him begin anew by cultivating the lowliness of heart which is the root of wisdom; and when he can write straightforward intelligible English, and forget himself, in the greatness and human interest of his subject, the public may be glad to hear what he has to say.

*Modern Greek Grammar. For the Use of Classical Students.* By James Donaldson, M.A., Greek Tutor to the University of Edinburgh. A. and C. Black.

The name of Donaldson is not new in connexion with grammatical literature in Scotland. We remember seeing a characteristic note from the learned Dr. Parr,—it must have been one of the last that he wrote,—in which he said, "I had the good fortune to receive your excellent 'Dissertation on the Moods and Tenses';" adding, "Mr. Donaldson, you have delighted me by your acuteness." We do not know if the Greek tutor in the university of Edinburgh is connected with the author of Donaldson's 'Cratylus,' but he seems worthy to bear the name. Mr. Donaldson must be a valuable coadjutor to Professor Blackie in the improved system of instruction introduced by him in the classes at the 'Modern Athens.' On lately noticing the introductory lecture of Professor Blackie, we spoke of the efforts made by him to spread the study of Neo-Hellenic literature. The 'Grammar' now published will afford facilities for this study. The slight difference from the old Greek will surprise the classical scholar. Mr. Donaldson has presented the chief variations in the Neo-Hellenic or Romic language from that of the ancient Hellenic. Even of those which he enumerates, a large proportion belong not to the modern Greek as written, but to the popular variations of the spoken language. It is well that this is included, as it will aid in the intelligent study of the ballad poetry of the modern Greeks, which forms one of the most striking departments of their literature. Travellers in Greece will also find advantage in studying these popular variations. In the written language of the Greeks of the present day, the approximation to the old classical Greek seems to be increasing. We never were of opinion that the Neo-Hellenic was of Byzantine origin. It seems to have been merely the old vernacular Greek, degenerated by reason of the neglected education of the race, and corrupted by the admixture of Turkish, Italian, and other words and idioms.

The basis of the earliest Neo-Hellenic poems is evidently the popular dialect as then spoken, the literary tastes of the authors being influenced by the Italian school. Of the various works extant in Neo-Hellenic literature, from those of the monk Prodromus in the twelfth century, and of Vincenzo Cornaro in the sixteenth century, down to the period of the Greek Revolution, Mr. Donaldson gives brief notices in chronological order. Of more recent works, and of the present state of Greek literature, an interesting account is given. Professor Blackie, in his introductory lecture, showed that the Athenian newspapers of the day can easily be understood by the classical scholar. The scientific treatises of the modern Greeks are written in Hellenic or classical Greek; and as education increases we have little doubt that the literature of modern will imitate more closely that of ancient times. The resemblances are already made more

striking to those who adopt the reformed pronunciation of old Greek, as recommended by Pennington and Blackie, and by various continental scholars. To the advantages of the study of modern Greek as illustrative of Hellenic literature, Mr. Donaldson thus refers:—

" Apart from its excellences as a language, modern Greek deserves the careful study of the scholar. It abounds in illustrations of the classic writers, and already, though very little has been done, several words, such as *δύοις*, to get into the open sea, in Xenophon's 'Hellenica,' have been explained by its help. A knowledge of it is also of the utmost importance to Greek etymologists, and it has been used for etymological and lexical purposes, though sparingly, by Pott, Donaldson, Liddell, and Scott, and others.

" It is the theologian, however, who will find the greatest help in modern Greek. And the reason is obvious. The present language of the Greeks is the result of oral tradition, and is therefore a representative of the ancient conversational dialect of the Greek people. Accordingly, it contains many ancient forms, just as we find in Scotland or in some of the dialects of the counties of England, words and expressions occurring in Shakespeare, but now obsolete in written English. It also contains numerous Doric, Cœlic, and Ionic, as well as Attic forms; as might have been expected, for there is not the slightest reason to suppose that the Attic was the conversational dialect of any but the smallest portion of the Greeks. Now, on looking over the field of Greek literature, the remains of the use of a conversational dialect are to be found principally in Homer, the comic poets, and the writers of the New Testament; and accordingly modern Greek bears most analogy to these. Thus, for instance, the form *ἀστραχης* is common to Homer, the New Testament, and modern Greek. But as the dialect of the New Testament is nearest in time to the Neo-Hellenic, it resembles the Neo-Hellenic in the greatest number of points. It, too, takes forms from almost all dialects, as *ἀφίενται*, &c. (See Winer, Gram. sect. 4.) It abounds in verbs which insert a *v* after the vowel, as *ἀλλοιώνω* for *ἀλλοιώνων*. And even particular expressions, such as *ἀπὸ μαῖς*, at once, are common both to Hellenistic and Neo-Hellenic. There are also multitudes of words peculiar to these two dialects. Of the similar grammatical forms, numerous instances are given in this Grammar, but the passages quoted might have been multiplied indefinitely. A vast deal has yet to be done in illustrating the New Testament dialect from modern Greek; and I have no hesitation in asserting, that next to a knowledge of Aramaean, perhaps before it, the most essential requisite to a proper comprehension of the New Testament dialect, is a thorough acquaintance with the present language of the Greeks."

The miscellaneous instances of popular variations, given at the close of the Grammar, might be greatly extended, according to local dialects, and the corruptions of the language in places where there has been greater admixture of barbarian population. The study of the peculiarities of the Neo-Hellenic as spoken by educated Greeks, and used in recent books, gives a strong impression of the wonderful permanence and vitality of the Greek language. Between the diction of Thucydides, or even of the Homeric poems, and that of Tricoupi's 'History of the Greek Revolution,' at the interval of more than two thousand years, there is less difference than will be found in many languages after the lapse of only two centuries. Professor Browne, in his 'History of Roman Literature,' has justly remarked that "a well-educated modern Greek would find less difficulty in understanding the writings of Xenophon than an Englishman would experience in reading Chaucer, or perhaps Spenser."

And in contrasting the changes which Latin has undergone as compared with the older tongue, he says "the best Latin scholar would not understand Dante or Tasso, nor would a knowledge of Italian enable one to read Horace or Virgil." In truth, Greek cannot be longer spoken of as a "dead language." Its continuous history is becoming known to scholars. The study of the modern dialect is beginning to receive the attention which it deserves, and in this the university of Edinburgh has in our country the honour of taking the lead.

*History of the Protestant Church in Hungary from the Beginning of the Reformation to 1850; with Reference also to Transylvania.*  
Translated by the Rev. J. Craig, D.D.,  
Hamburg. With an Introduction by  
J. H. Merle D'Aubigné, D.D., of Geneva.  
Nisbet and Co.

THE noble struggle of the Hungarians during the last war of Independence excited the admiration of every generous mind, and gained for them the sympathy of free nations. Deeper interest would have been felt had it been more generally known how much the cause of religious liberty and of Protestant truth was involved in the conflict. Hungary is a land not more distinguished by the names of its heroes and patriots than of its confessors and martyrs. To many it will be new to learn that there is in that country a Protestant Church dating from the period of the Reformation, always important in numbers and influence, now embracing nearly three millions of the population, and recently, from the revival of religious faith, showing a life and power that must tell on the future destinies of the nation. The Church of Scotland some years ago established missions and schools among the Jews in Pesth and other stations on the Danube. This was done in consequence of what was observed by the Rev. Dr. Keith and the members of the deputation sent from Scotland to inquire concerning the condition of the Jews in Palestine and elsewhere. Through the Pesth mission communications were opened up between the Reformed Churches of Hungary and of Scotland, which in doctrine and constitution, as well as in their past history, present many points of remarkable resemblance. Although enfeebled by outward persecution and by internal corruptions, the Hungarian Church still is nominally of large extent, and in its Presbyterian polity contains the organization best fitted for recovering internal vigour and outward activity. The military despotism, guided by the Jesuits, now prevailing in the Austrian empire, has for a time checked the ecclesiastical and educational movements which were going hand-in-hand with the political progress of Hungary before the war. But this check can only be temporary, and there is every hope for the future. Meanwhile, it is interesting to have the history now presented of the Protestant Church in Hungary. Dr. Merle d'Aubigné, the historian of the Reformation, thus speaks of the work in his introductory remarks:—

" No complete history of the Church of God in Hungary has yet been published; and the period intervening between the reign of Maria Theresa and the present time especially, has been hardly sketched, save in a few detached fragments. The work that we now offer to the public ought, therefore, to be considered worthy of attention, were it only for its novelty, but more particularly so on account of the labour that has been bestowed on its

composition. The author is a man possessed of enlightened piety, sound judgment, integrity, faithfulness, and Christian wisdom—qualities well calculated to inspire perfect confidence. He has obtained his materials from the most authentic sources. Government edicts, convent protocols, visitation reports, and official correspondence, have all been consulted with scrupulous attention, as is proved by the numerous quotations which he cites. He has thus sought to place the authenticity of his book on an indisputable basis, and at the same time to render it impervious to the shafts of hostile criticism. It remains for the future to prove how far he has succeeded. While bearing honourable testimony to the care that has been expended in the production of this book, I do not mean to affirm that, as a historical composition, it is without faults. But I am writing an introduction, and not a critique. I think that in some parts the History might have been fuller and more detailed; but the author sought to be brief, and this is a merit that certainly possesses its own advantages. However that may be, I cannot help thinking that this volume will be read with interest, for it fills up a chasm that has long existed in the history of Protestant Christianity; it unfolds a page in the annals of martyrdom that has been hitherto unread; it opens up to the Protestant Christian the view of a suffering and oppressed Church; and it makes known a nation, distant, it is true, but brought near to us by its faith, and which has ever become to those who have lived within it an object of warm and sincere affection."

In 1846, when on a tour in Germany, Dr. Merle d'Aubigné was requested to make use of the materials then collected for this history. Other occupations prevented his undertaking the work, which he says he heard nothing more of, till, a few months ago, he was asked to edit the volume, or at least to introduce it to the Protestant Churches by a preface. The history has been written by a Hungarian pastor, whose name is suppressed, that the persecution of the Jesuit-directed government may not be brought upon him and his friends. But the names of Dr. Merle d'Aubigné and of the translator, Dr. Craig, of Hamburg, sufficiently guarantee the authenticity and faithfulness of the anonymous history, which we have found to possess all the value and interest ascribed to it in the commendatory introduction. From a very early time the authority of the Church of Rome was disputed in Hungary:—

" So early as the year 1176 we find in Hungary many adhering to the doctrines of the Waldenses, who had sought here an asylum before the vengeance of Rome; even among the clergy, the number who had adopted these sentiments was not inconsiderable.

" Under Emerich's reign, however, the number of Waldensian refugees became much more considerable. Those who in France, Spain, and Italy, escaped the fire and sword of Innocent III., fled over Venice to Dalmatia and Bosnia, where they applied for protection to the Banus Kulin, who was a member of the Greek United Church, and who stood under the superior government of Hungary. At first the refugees found in him a protector and afterwards a zealous friend. So soon as the wife of the Banus, and Daniel, Bishop of Bosnia, had declared their adherence to this sect, ten thousand Greeks publicly separated from the Roman Church. The Pope and Bernhard, Archbishop of Spalatro, now demanded of Emerich, King of Hungary, that he should punish the heretics, and drive them back to the arms of the loving mother Church.

" By the advice of the king, the Banus proceeded to Rome, and by his prudence succeeded in removing all danger for the present—at least from himself if not from his *protégés*. Soon, however, his zealous neighbour, Volkven, ruler of Servia, accused the Ban Kulin once more to Innocent III. The Pope, urged on by Bernhard, now demanded

that Kulin should be banished, as also that the Bishop Daniel and all the heretics should be expelled or subdued by force of arms. But little was wanting to make Hungary and the adjoining countries the scene of a bloody religious warfare, as the plains of France and Savoy had already been made at the bidding of him who styles himself 'The Vicar of Christ on earth.' Emerich was wise enough to refuse the Pope's demand. He advised the Ban and the Bishop to be cautious, and thus thousands escaped the fate of their brethren in the faith in other lands. The doctrines of the Albigenses took deep root, however, among the Bosnians, and were by this trading people carried into Dalmatia, Croatia, and Slavonia, with so much effect, that the Hungarian bishops, in terror, demanded the introduction of the Inquisition in the year 1228.

During the fourteenth century we find the following state of things described:—

"Shortly after the death of Andrew III., we find the Waldenses in very considerable numbers in Hungary. Formed into separate congregations, and labouring with great zeal for the spread of their doctrines, they caused the Church of Rome much anxiety. About the year 1315, we find the numbers of this people enlightened by the Word of God—and, even as their enemies confess, maintaining a high standard of morality in Bohemia, Austria, and the neighbouring lands—amounting to eighty thousand. Rome, therefore, did her utmost to have them suppressed. No term of disgrace was too bad, no crime too great, to impute to them. They were represented as maintaining the most terrible heresies, though their Catechism, published in 1100, and their Confession of Faith, in 1120, completely refuted the calumny.

"It was in Austria that the influence of Rome was first felt. In Vienna some were publicly led to the stake, and among these we find mention made of Simeon Scaliger, a Hungarian, who is represented as an apostle and angel of the sect, and who nobly witnessed for the truth in a martyr's death.

"In Hungary the priests of Rome were less successful in gaining over the civil power to serve their purposes. This land having been at all times more inclined towards the Greek than the Latin Church, afforded the Waldenses more protection, and furnished the priests with fewer blinded instruments for carrying out their bloody designs. The greater freedom of the Hungarian constitution was also unfavourable to the workings of the dark and slavish Inquisition; so that even the commands which either by force or fraud were issued against the Waldenses were seldom carried out. Indeed, the Inquisition never gained a firm footing here, and was at no time so terrible as in other lands. Even many of the nobility embraced the new doctrines, and adhered to them with the more zeal, in proportion as they saw the riches and the pride of the Roman clergy increased.

"Thus lived the Waldenses in free Hungary, under the protection of the powerful, almost independent, nobility, with little to annoy them till the reign of the Emperor Sigismund, when they received the name *Hussites*, and at which time the days of trouble and visitation came.

"In the year 1400, John Huss, who had previously been professor in the Academy of Prague, was preaching in the Bethlehem Church in that city. The church was often too small to contain his audience. With a freedom, and in an evangelical spirit which reminds us of Luther, he testified against the vices of the clergy and the nobility, and did not spare even the Pope and his court. Kindness and severity were both tried for the sake of silencing this voice, but in vain. Many of his sermons are so eloquent, so penetrating and powerful, that they would scarcely be allowed, even in the present day, to appear in Austria without alteration. With him, gospel truth was everything, and in publishing this, he cared little for persons and rank. He thought with the apostles, 'If I yet pleased men, I should not be the servant of Christ' (Gal. i. 10).

"As Pope John XXIII., in the year 1411, ordered a crusade to be preached against Naples, and proclaimed a free pardon of sin to all who took part in this war, John Huss, Jerome of Prague, and other pious men, protested against the act, and publicly declared the Pope to be Antichrist, because he was exciting Christians to wage a deadly war against their brethren. The students carried the Popish bulls and indulgences in disgrace through the city, and afterwards burned them in the presence of many thousands of the inhabitants."

The martyrdom of Huss and Jerome—the former in 1415, and the latter in 1416—caused the truth to spread more widely. Eneas Sylvius, who afterwards became Pope as Sylvester II., bears testimony to the effect their death had even among their enemies. "Both these men died praising God. On the way to the stake they sang hymns, and were as cheerful as if they were going to their wedding. No mere philosopher ever suffered the fiery death so nobly as these men did." In the reign of Sigismund, a few years after, the Hussites had such power as to maintain a successful war against their persecutors, their armies being led by a brave nobleman, John Ziska, who many times defeated the imperial troops. The common danger to Christendom threatened by the Mahometan conquests, brought relief to the Hussites.

"The war which, under Sigismund, had not been very happily ended, was continued by Rome under the reign of his successor Ladislaus, in Hungary. Here, and especially in Upper Hungary, had many Hussites, during the war, found a home. This immigration had taken place especially about the year 1424, when Ziska had led the Hussites triumphantly through Lausitz and Silesia into Hungary. Thousands of them settled in the counties of Presburg, Trentshin, Barsh, Neogrād, Sol, Thurot, Liptau, Arva, Sharosh, and Albania. Here they formed congregations of their own, and built churches, where they worshipped God according to the dictates of their own conscience.

"These circumstances annoyed Rome very much; but what was to be done? To banish them from Hungary would be little use. By so doing, the evil would only spread further. In the year 1444, therefore, the Cardinal Julian concluded a contract with King Uladislaus, that the Hussites, wherever found, should be completely destroyed. The carrying out of this bloody decree was hindered by the unsuccessful battle of Varna, where King Uladislaus, who had been persuaded by the legate and the clergy to break his solemnly sworn peace with the Turks, fell in battle, and had his head carried about in triumph on a pike among the Turks. With him fell the principal Hungarian nobility, and the Cardinal Julian was killed while attempting to escape.

"The great misfortune which thus befel the nation was advantageous to the spread of the truth. Many of the clergy had fallen in battle; a dangerous foe was approaching; the cause of the Hussites, though as dangerous to Rome as the Mahometan invasion, was for the present forgotten. Under the regency of Hunyady, during the minority of Ladislaus V., the Hussites, united with the Bohemians under the guidance of Giskra, wasted and annoyed Upper Hungary. Even the brave Hunyady, who had so often defeated the Turks, could do little against them, for his troops were strongly biased in favour of the Hussites. He concluded a peace, therefore, with Giskra, which was the more likely to continue, as a terrible event set all Europe, and especially Hungary, in a state of feverish excitement.

"Mahomet the Second had taken possession of Constantinople on the 29th of May, 1453, and thus was the Greek empire brought to an end. Pope Martin the Fifth proclaimed a crusade for the recovery of Constantinople, and, through the monk John Kapistran, issued a plenary indulgence to all who should take part in the war.

"The Hungarians soon mustered under the

guidance of the brave Hunyady. But not many of the nobility were in arms; for the diet which had been held at Hofen for considering the best means of defending the land, had led to no beneficial result; and the king, with his evil counsellor Cilley, fled to Vienna, so that the defence of the country rested on Hunyady and his little noble band. He was soon strengthened by a company of sixty thousand volunteers whom John Kapistran had gathered. Other powers had promised help, but did not send. These volunteers, though of very different stations in life, and from different countries, as well as being very badly armed, were soon, under the prudent management of Hunyady, in such a state that they attacked the Turkish army, consisting of two hundred thousand men, at Belgrade, and obliged them to fly, with a loss of forty thousand men."

Through the fear of the Turks, and other political causes, the Hussites continued for many years to enjoy rest from persecution. The last separate record of them, and the account of their founding the still flourishing Moravian Church, the following paragraph briefly presents:—

"The threatening aspects of the times, arising from the fear that Selim I., the Turkish emperor, would invade Hungary, and still more from that irregular mass of crusaders, who, to the amount of forty thousand men, under the guidance of Dorsa, were turning their weapons against the nobility—induced the priests, and indeed all who were possessed of property, to give the persecuted Hussites a little rest. They lived then quietly and retired till the sun of the Reformation, with its enlightening and warming beams, shone also on them. As with the exception of a few points they held generally the same principles as the Reformers, agreeing with them completely in acknowledging the supremacy of the Word of God, they gladly united with this movement. To escape the bloody persecution under Ferdinand II. of Austria, many of them emigrated from Bohemia and Moravia into Germany, where they, under the guidance of Count Zinzendorf, founded flourishing congregations at Herrnhut and other places. These churches made most incredible sacrifices for the spread of the gospel in Greenland, Africa, and America; and even to the present day their missions are in a most prosperous state. The Hussites in Hungary and Transylvania escaped from the oppression of the priests by emigrating to Wallachia, where they long maintained their principles uncontaminated. In the year 1716 they sent to the Reformed Church of Transylvania asking for preachers to be sent them. As this demand, however, could not be fully satisfied, part of them joined the Greek Church, and part fell into the hands of the Franciscan monks."

The doctrines of Luther found in Hungary a soil prepared for their reception. The principal agent of the Reformation in this country was Matthew Devay, who had been a friend of Luther and Melanchthon at Wittenberg. Devay was often in great danger, and was several times in prison for the gospel's sake:

"The nobles who resided in Neustadt, in the vicinity of Caspar Dragij, heard the truth from him, and embraced it; and many of the surrounding villages followed the example, and publicly separated from Rome. Devay was accused before King John of being the cause of this commotion, and was thrown into prison in Ofen. It happened that in the same prison was a blacksmith who, in the shoeing, had lamed the king's favourite horse, and the passionate John had sworn that he should die for it. The blacksmith heard Devay converse as never man spoke; the words were to him as the words of Paul to the jailer at Philippi, and the consequence was, that when the blacksmith was shortly after to be set free, he declared he would share Devay's fate as a martyr, for he also partook of the same faith. The king, moved by this declaration, pardoned both, and set them free."

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At another time he was two years in prison at Vienna, and he seems then to have translated part of the New Testament into the Hungarian language, and to have written certain treatises which were afterwards published, and were of good service in spreading the truth. In 1536 he revisited Wittenberg, and gladdened the heart of Luther by the tidings that he brought. "Entire parishes had declared in favour of the Reformation, as also free cities and villages; and many even of the higher clergy had made great sacrifices, by openly professing the truth." Subsequently Devay adopted Zwingle's tenets concerning the Sacrament, and the unhappy disputes which divided the Reformers in other parts of Europe were introduced into Hungary. From that time the Protestants were divided into Lutheran and Reformed Churches. The subsequent history of the Hungarian Church has resembled that of Protestantism in other continental countries. The Roman Catholic reaction, under the zealous guidance of the Jesuits in the latter part of the sixteenth century, the religious wars of the succeeding age, the divisions of the Protestants, and their persecution by the Romish power, the prevalence of the rationalism of the eighteenth century, the recent revival of evangelical faith—these and other ecclesiastical phases appear in the history of the Hungarian Church, much as they have been witnessed in other parts of Europe. We cannot refer to details of the narrative, but give a single passage showing the condition of the Protestants in the time of Maria Theresa, one of the brightest periods of Hungarian history. In a petition presented to the Queen, in 1741, among many complaints it was represented—

"That the Protestant schools are reduced to the elementary classes, indeed sometimes completely prohibited; and that the books of the Protestants, such as the Bible, hymn and prayer-books, as well as works on dogmatic theology, are not allowed to be imported into the country, or if found are confiscated. Even in places where the Protestant worship is tolerated, the pastors are not allowed to visit the sick and the prisoners, or to comfort the dying. In many places—indeed, in the greater number of the free cities in the entire kingdom, out of mere religious hatred, the Protestants are not permitted to enjoy the rights of citizenship; and this measure extends not only to strangers, but also to those born in the place. The nobility, who in Hungary enjoy so many privileges, are excluded from office, however well fitted to fill the post, simply because they refuse to take the blasphemous decadal oath; the post is then often filled up by men not at all qualified, and the votes of the nobility, who have a right to decide in such matters, are completely neglected. Petitioners inform the Queen that all these complaints, and many others even worse than these, could be proved by documentary evidence. Petitioners further declare, that though her imperial Majesty had reserved to herself the right of finally deciding in all these matters, yet the grand cause of the evil lies in the fact of all these cases being handed for investigation to the very parties who have first instigated the injustice, that they might report. In this way the complaining party is put completely at the mercy of the persecutors; and if this course is continued, there remains nothing over for the faithful Protestant subjects of her Majesty but persecution, misery, banishment, and complete destruction."

The concluding chapters of the work present a report of the recent history and actual condition of the Hungarian church. After having been gradually gaining some privileges and toleration, affairs seem to be restored almost to the state they were at the accession of Maria Theresa. An edict was published by

the notorious Baron Haynau in 1850, which is given in the text, and which the author says produced universal sorrow, astonishment, and detestation—

"The edict was not originally the work of Haynau, but bore evidence of proceeding from the same workshop which for three hundred years had not ceased to forge chains for the Protestant Church in this country.

"In spite of the danger attending the step, private meetings were held to discuss the best method of averting the impending evil. No way, however, appeared open for providing relief.

"A few of the clergy then resolved to present a petition to the widow of the palatine, the Archduchess Maria Dorothea, to request her to use her influence with the Emperor on behalf of the Church. It was resolved, partly for the sake of keeping the matter quiet, partly for other reasons, not to ask the lay representatives of the Church to join in the petition, and the results showed the prudence of the step."

Of this address to the Archduchess, we conclude with quoting some paragraphs, as showing the present state of affairs :

"Your Imperial Highness knows well on what a firm foundation the rights and privileges of the Evangelical Church of Hungary rest. The Peace of Vienna and of Linz, the Pragmatic Sanction guaranteed by foreign powers, and the oaths of our kings of the house of Hapsburg—by which they solemnly bound their posterity—secure to the Reformed Church of Hungary as firm a foundation as man can give. Among these fundamental rights are the privilege of electing her own office-bearers, of making her own laws, and educating her own children without foreign influence or interference.

"This has all been violated by the edict of Baron Haynau of the 10th February, and the evil will sink every day deeper if speedy relief is not obtained.

"The four superintendents of the Lutheran Church, who had been constitutionally elected, are now deposed from office, and among them Superintendent Samuel Stromsky, who has never been charged with any crime against the State. In like manner, our general inspectors, and district and school inspectors, are deposed, and men put into their place of whom we do not know whether and how far they enjoy the confidence of the Church. Our dioceses are divided according to military districts, independent of the number of churches; our general assemblies are prohibited; our local church meetings tolerated only under very great limitations; and the whole Church government committed to the care of administrators, assisted by laymen of whom the Church knows nothing, and who render no account of their stewardship.

"It is not difficult to see that with this culminating government we shall soon cease to be Protestants. A court appointed by the military commander, bound by an oath of which we know nothing, quite irresponsible to the Church, shall manage her affairs!

"Whilst his Majesty is giving the Roman Catholic Church privileges which she never before enjoyed in the empire, our very existence is threatened. It is the more astonishing that a kind of military consistorium should be here introduced just at the time that other sovereigns, recognising the impracticability of the consistory, are everywhere introducing the Presbyterian form.

"These measures are the more painful as they are based on a charge which can never be proved,—namely, that our Church, as such, took part in the late unhappy movements. It is, on the contrary, evident, that when, in 1848, a proposal was made to pay the clergy and teachers out of the State funds, the Assembly of the Church refused to accept of the boon, but passed a resolution which reads as follows:—'According to the treaties of peace of 1608, 1647, and the laws of 1791, the Protestant Church demands her right of self-government, and claims, as her most precious jewel, the right of making her own laws, directing her own schools, and managing her own funds by persons freely

elected for that purpose.' Thus the Protestant Church did not allow herself to be lured away from her legal basis by any promises, however great.

"The measure is called provisional. But let us look at its working. How can one of the present administrators ordain a candidate of theology? How can he who is himself free from obligation to the Church bind another? Here is a dangerous breach in our constitution! And yet Roman Catholic administrators ordain Protestant clergy, and the bayonet requires us to be silent!

"The edict wishes us to join more closely to the State; and yet, without becoming a mere police system, we cannot be bound closer than we are. We form no state within a state. We are subject to no foreign prince. Our Presbyterian system enables the most distinguished members of the government to sit with and assist us in our deliberations for the general good. Our meetings are open, our minutes are laid before the government, and if his Majesty object to any of our proceedings, the matter will be reconsidered, and due respect be paid to the suggestions offered—that Church and State may still remain each in its own sphere, and both united.

"No! the Protestant Church has no *foreign interests* to advance. She seeks only to educate faithful citizens and good Christians, and to instil deeply in the minds of her children the grand principles, 'Honour all men; love the brotherhood; fear God; honour the king' (1 Peter ii. 17)."

The intercession of the good Archduchess procured the suspension of a new constitution of the church, which had been planned at Vienna, to destroy its vitality, but the edict of Haynau still remains in force. Thus civil and spiritual despotism are combined for the oppression of this unhappy country. This history of the Hungarian Church will awaken the interest of English Protestants in behalf of their persecuted brethren, while it conveys lessons of instruction and warning regarding a system which, whenever it has the power, becomes persecuting and intolerant. We do not wonder that the volume concludes with an earnest prayer that the house of Hapsburg Lutringin may be preserved from the snares of the Jesuits, and that Francis Joseph I. may yet imitate the wise and paternal government of Joseph II., one of the greatest and best names in all history. The suppression of the Jesuits by Joseph in 1773, the general edict of toleration in 1781, and the removal of Popish bishops from civil and judicial offices in 1785, secured the religious rights of his Protestant subjects. His successor, Leopold II., during his short reign showed equal justice and liberality. But under Francis I., who ruled from 1792 to 1835, and under Ferdinand V., the last emperor, the oppression of the Protestants was gradually again increased. During the brief and glorious epoch of Hungarian independence, the Diet declared that "all recognised religious bodies should have equal rights and complete reciprocity." Ferdinand gave his sanction to the statutes containing this declaration. After the war the edict of Haynau, formerly mentioned, was promulgated, which continues in force under the present emperor. We may add that of the whole population of Hungary, reckoned at 13,000,000, the Protestants number nearly 3,000,000, of whom two-thirds belong to the Reformed Church. The Roman Catholics are above 6,150,000, and the Greeks, united and not united, amount to 3,600,000. Of Jews there are nearly 250,000 in Hungary. The numerous races and languages into which the population is divided is a still greater obstacle to a strong Hungarian nationality. The present volume contains useful information as to the political state of the country, as

well as a valuable report of the condition of the Protestant Church, both in its Lutheran and Reformed branches.

*A Month in England.* By Henry T. Tuckerman, Author of 'Mental Portraits.'

Bentley.

We have read with interest this volume, which presents an intelligent American's impressions of 'the old country.' Of the English people he had not time nor opportunity to know much; but of the historical localities of London he saw more in a few weeks than we fear most of its inhabitants care to see during their whole lives. At the same time, we must remark that Mr. Tuckerman might have written the greater part of the volume in his library without ever crossing the Atlantic. The book is too much 'made up.' Some of the chapters are little else than echoes of 'Cunningham's Handbook,' or comments on the index of 'Knight's London.' Americans can do much, but there is more here than could be managed even at the rate of 'a day at Oxford,' of which one of the chapters contains the report. Had Mr. Tuckerman given a genuine record of his month's visit to England, his book would have contained less information, but would have possessed far more interest, and afforded greater pleasure. The churches mentioned in the following passage may have all been visited, but the notices are strung together in too systematic a way:—

"In St. George's, we think of the fashionable marriages with which the romances of high life in England invariably end beneath that aristocratic dome. St. Lawrence is attractive because Tillotson used to preach there; St. Swithin's, because it witnessed Dryden's marriage; St. Andrew's, Holborn, because Savage was there baptized, and Chatterton buried. As the last resting-place of the gifted, a melancholy charm pervades these places of worship, frequented, for so many years, by the inhabitants of their respective parishes, but seldom visited by the stranger in London.

"Even after leaving venerable and majestic Westminster, I could not but gaze with interest upon the more humble proportions of St. Margaret's, for Caxton, Raleigh, Milton's second wife, and Cromwell's mother, sleep beneath. In St. Paul's, Covent Garden, Dr. Armstrong, the medical poet, the author of 'Hudibras,' whose sarcasms reflect the puritan age, Wycherley, who shows up the levity of the Merry Monarch's day, and Sir Peter Lely, who has left us its pictured beauties, repose together. The cupola of St. Saviour's might serve as a monument to England's dramatic genius, covering, as it does, the tombs of Massinger and Fletcher; and what an era of speculative heroism is suggested in the churchyard of St. Pancras, where Godwin, Mary Wolstonecraft, and Shelley's mother are buried. Scholarly Akenside, who traced to their source the pleasures of the imagination, may surely claim a passing tribute from the worshipper, with an inkling of that faculty, at St. James's church, where his body was interred beside Dodsley, dear to bibliophiles, and good Dr. Arbuthnot, the favourite physician of his cotemporary authors."

But whatever may have been Mr. Tuckerman's actual experiences as a traveller, every reader will be charmed with his artistic grouping of literary associations as an author, when he tells of the delights of wandering in the streets of London:—

"London Bridge has been modernized, but the walls of the Bishop of Winchester's house, beyond its southern extremity, yet remain; and within them Dyer, author of 'The Fleece,' lived and died, and Sir Kenelm Digby, while a prisoner, wrote.

In Southwark is the site of the very inn whence Chaucer's Pilgrims went forth. I imagined the scent of new-mown hay in Little Tower-street, because Thomson composed 'Summer' there; in Great Portland-street, I reflected with sadness that the genius of literary hero-worship, in the shape of Boozey, expired.

"Leicester-square was more patrician to my eye, because it had been familiar with the presence, as residents, of Reynolds, Hogarth, Burke, Newton, John Hunter, and Kosciusko—representatives of the whole circle of science, art, humour, statesmanship, and patriotism. Steele used to look out of 'The Garter' in St. James's-street, and therefore it seemed more fruitful of humanity; and the coffee-house of the same name I would fain have explored, since Goldsmith's 'Retaliation' was therein suggested. Crabbe, Moore, Swift, and Scott, I called up in Bury-street where they used to lodge.

"The book-store of Evans was in Pall Mall, and left a charm behind, since it was a favourite haunt of Akenside, Pope, and Walpole. Penn lived at the south-west corner of Norfolk-street, which, in the twilight, methought wore a quaker solemnity; and in Bread-street, where Milton was born, at the same hour, I could almost hear the song—'Drink to me only with thine eyes,' for there stood 'The Mermaid' tavern, that rendezvous of its author (Ben Jonson), Shakespeare, Raleigh, and Spenser. I loved to think of Bacon's Essays when passing under the high stone wall of Gray's Inn, whence many of them were dated; and, in Bow-street, I hailed the traditional home of Fielding, Waller, and (according to 'The Spectator') Sir Roger de Coverley; and it was mysteriously delectable to consider, in Lincoln's Inn, that Cromwell, Sir Thomas More, Sir Matthew Hale, Mansfield, and Erskine, were once enrolled among its students.

"In the crowded Strand, how pleasant to remember the boy Coleridge thrusting his hand against a gentleman's pocket while in the fanciful act of swimming the Hellespont—an instance of classical delusion that so won the wrathful man, that he subscribed to a circulating library, in the urchin's name, for a twelvemonth; how charming to think that inductive Bacon and heroic Harry Vane were born there, and that against yonder pillar of Temple Bar, Dr. Johnson leaned one night, going home with Boswell, and indulged in such an unprecedent fit of laughter as to frighten his puritan satellite. Walking, after nightfall, by the cheerful shops of Oxford-street, how vividly De Quincey's pallid and lofty brow rises before us. Here he first bought opium, and met poor Ann, a hungry wanderer; and subsequently apostrophized that busy thoroughfare as a 'stony-hearted stepmother, that listens to the sighs of orphans and drinks the tears of children!'

"At the Tower, who, with a heart in his bosom, does not turn from armour and regalia to the inscriptions on Sir Walter Raleigh's cell, and to the thought of Otway dying at a neighbouring tavern, choked by the bread that came too late! In front of Apsley House, who, with a ray of imagination, does not glance at Beckford's old residence adjacent? Is not Cornhill glorified by the memory of Gray, who was born there, at No. 41? Shall we cross Westminster Bridge, and not think of poor Crabbe pacing to and fro, with his verses in his pocket, the night before his fortunate application to Burke? Or enter Bloomsbury-square, nor try to identify Steele's fine house upon which Addison vainly levied an attachment, to bring his improvident friend to his senses? Or pass through Smithfield, unmindful of Bunyan and Wesley? or Green Arbour Court, and not bless the author of 'The Vicar of Wakefield' and 'The Deserted Village,' who there taught poor children to dance? Is it quite grateful to ascend the old stairs at Somerset House, on our way to the Royal Society, and imagine Cromwell, grim and stalwart, lying in state, and not elegant Sir Joshua Reynolds lecturing on art? Let us ever behold, in fancy, when in Duke-street, our own Franklin, a journeyman printer; in Brooke-street, be haunted by Chatterton's suicide; in the Poultry, imagine Hood, an

infant; in Great Russell-street, near Bow-street, do homage to Dryden in his oracular seat at Will's; and opposite, to the author of 'Cato,' escaped from domestic annoyance, at Button's; let us not return from a party, beneath the stars, through St. James's-street, without a pitiful recollection of Savage wandering there, at the same hour, for want of shelter; and fail not, by way of contrast, in Pall Mall, to moralise on the prosperity of Sir William Temple, near the site of his noble mansion. Let the 'Elegy' and the law of gravitation recur to us in Jermyn-street, where Gray and Sir Isaac Newton lived. Let us not despise Hartshorne-lane, for Ben Jonson was born there; nor forget to smile once more at Isaac Bickerstaff's wit, in Salisbury-street, where Partridge the Almanac-maker dwelt. It is worth while to say to one's self, in passing Old Bond-street, that Sterne died there, and in Berkeley-square, Horace Walpole; and among the 'bachelors of the Albany,' as we enter that shrine of celibate luxury, to recall Byron, Canning, and Monk Lewis. Thus, at every step, rise up familiar beings, to solemnize or cheer, and people the memorable sites of London."

After this catalogue of great names and memorable places, the author philosophizes on the causes of the intellectual activity and abundant authorship of London:—

"Climate and necessity have much to do with this form of human development there. The sensitive and thoughtful are conscious of an unwonted pleasure from in-door life, where there is so little sunshine; and the sense of retirement is quickened in the midst of so great material activity. The feel of a carpet, the support of an arm-chair, and the sight of curtains and a fire, possess charms unknown where a gay street population and gardens under a bright sky make it a sacrifice to remain in the house. Within, there must be resources; where there is isolation, comfort is studied; domesticity engenders mental occupation; and hence the prolific authorship of the British metropolis.

"I realized, when housed in London, why it was a city so favourable to brain-work. The exciting transitions of temperature, which keep transatlantic nerves on the stretch, are seldom experienced in that humid atmosphere. The prevalence of clouds is favourable to abstraction. The reserve and individuality of English life, surrounded but never invaded by the multitude, give singular intensity to reflection; baffled without, we naturally seek excitement within; the electric current of thought and emotion flashes more readily because it is thus compressed; the spectacle of concentrated human life and its daily panorama, incites the creative powers; we are not often won to vagrant moods by those alluring breezes that steal in at our casement at Rome, or tempted to stroll away from book and pen by the cheerful groups that enliven the sunny Boulevards; and therefore, according to the inevitable law of compensation, we build castles in the air in self-defence, and work veins of argument or seek pearls of expression, with rare patience, beneath the smoky canopy and amid the ceaseless hubbub of London."

From this original and entertaining theory of literary pursuits we turn to some of the sketches of living literary men. Dr. Roget in his 'Thesaurus,' has prepared a work welcome to American as well as British authors. Mr. Tuckerman thus refers to Dr. Roget and his book:—

"I sought, one afternoon, the house of a retired physician, the only surviving London contemporary of a medical friend at home, whom I had promised to report to his old fellow-student. To this kindly and intelligent gentleman I should not personally refer, but a literary enterprise that has beguiled several years of his retirement is about to benefit transatlantic readers; and this circumstance is an adequate reason for infringing upon the grateful silence, in regard to private intercourse, which should chasten every honourable traveller's record. I accompanied Dr. Roget to a meeting of the Royal Society. A paper, abounding in curious

facts, was read on 'The transmission of Heat'; but while I mechanically listened to the scientific thesis, my eye wandered reverentially to the portraits of Evelyn, Sir Joseph Banks, John Hunter, Dr. Baillie, Franklin, and others, that adorned the walls, to the bust of Carlo II., founder, to the golden mace, and the faces of the members; and, upon adjourning to the library, there were relics that carried me yet farther from the immediate discussion—the telescope constructed by Sir Isaac Newton, his likeness, mask taken after death, a lock of his hair, and a striking bust of Mrs. Somerville.

"Dr. Roget was, for twenty years, secretary of the Royal Society; his work to which I have referred, is a kind of verbal anatomy, a collection of English synonyms arranged with reference to their shades of meaning, and the needs of the student. It may be called a philosophical vocabulary. All who have a vivid sense of language, who aim at exactness of speech, and to whom writing is a high art, are familiar with the difficulty of seizing on the precise word to express the desired sentiment or idea. Our ideal in this regard is often sacrificed to the caprice of memory. For this and many other wants of the mind, in its relation to language, 'Roget's Thesaurus' will prove an invaluable manual. He has made an analytical study of our vernacular, traced the origin and ramification of words, arrayed their elemental forms in rational order, and thus furnished a kind of verbal scale, by which we can harmonize and emphasize our language to the utmost nicety and greatest significance."

In the account of a visit to a political refugee there is a painful interest, by which some chord of sympathy may be touched:—

"Having been charged, before leaving home, with a missive to a celebrated political refugee, I sought his obscure domicile, through more than a league of crowded streets, and, during the transit from Trafalgar-square to King's-road, the situation of a foreigner, and especially that of a poor exile from Southern Europe, in this wilderness of human beings, presented itself in tragic relief. I thought of the melancholy charm we all learned to associate with it, before the vein opened by 'Thaddeus of Warsaw' had been exhausted by later novelists.

"In a gloomy court, on the edge of one of those highways always thronged with bees and coal-drays, and illuminated at night by the flashing and fatal gin-palaces, I found, after many inquiries, the mean abode where dwelt one, who, but a few months previous, had swayed a popular conclave, and represented an awakened and exultant nation. The slatternly hostess scrutinized and hesitated before she admitted me to the patriot's chamber. The remains of a meagre breakfast lay on the deal table, which was heaped with the tobacco-stained files of a liberal journal in a foreign tongue; lithographs of republican leaders hung awry on the wall; everything betokened impoverished seclusion, uncheered save by memory and hope.

"Isolated in a vast metropolis, the mercurial child of the South thus lived, safe, indeed, from gens d'armes, but deprived of all that endears life, except the mere privilege of living; his only excitement obtainable from journals and letters, those charts of action and love to the banished; incapable of adaptation to the people and habits around, with hearts embittered by ceaseless regret, and forlorn though unshared aspirations, these victims of despotism experience hourly alternate pangs and desires, whose conflict might melt a stoic with pity.

"What a contrast is the scene on which their fevered eyes open to that of home! The blue sky, the radiant sunshine, the music, statues, ruins, and flowers, which endear their native land for ever, even to the passing stranger, here only mock the imagination with a vanished dream. The traffic, fog, and hubbub, of pitiless London whirl around their hearts like a vision of despair. How many noble spirits have tasted this bitter cup, whose names are identified with intellectual triumphs, or social virtues worthy a happier destiny. I thought of Kosciusko and the days of enthusiasm

for Poland, yet alive in the spirited verse of Campbell; of the gentle lexicographer Baretti, and the Corsican hero, Paoli, companioned by Johnson; of romanesque Chateaubriand teaching French, and writing in a garret for bread, of Foscolo, with his sybaritic tastes, and elegiac muse, of Mazzini and Kosuth; the spasmodic outbreaks of popular sympathy, and the reaction into indifference and ridicule; and I felt how utterly vain was the attempt to harmonize Southern instincts with English pride, the enthusiasm of a vivacious, with the rationality of a phlegmatic race. The foreigner is ever apart in London; if he is seen a night or two in a fashionable assembly, or is made to figure in a political ovation, his very complexion, eye, and bearing, emphatically declare him alien to the scene. His rhetorical speech, visionary tone of mind, childlike sensitiveness, and extravagant manner, have a grotesque prominence amid the systematic respectability, and cold self-possession of the people who give him refuge.

"The Teutonic exiles alone reconcile themselves patiently to English life; Freiligrath, the beautiful lyrst of freedom, is bravely content to support his family by keeping the books of a London merchant; but Mazzini roams, with fiery eyes, amid the uncongenial throng, or shuts himself up, for weeks, in an obscure lodging, to indite constitutional formulas, or sententious appeals. An Englishman cannot imagine the desolation which a child of the South feels from the absence of the sun, and the presence of an exclusively utilitarian life; even the comfortable proprieties of an English home fail to solace their eager spirits; Corinne's picture, however melodramatic in design, is essentially true in spirit. England nobly gives an asylum to the life, but not to the soul of the refugee; she is, with casual exceptions, true to national hospitality; but it is the *ægis* of her laws, and not the embrace of her sympathy, which she casts around the hunted stranger."

Of English poets with whom our author had interviews we give his brief sketches of two,—Charles Swain and James Montgomery. At Manchester he went to see the former:—

"Many of his songs, wedded to music by a tasteful composer who once dwelt in Manchester, had been wafted, by their own aerial sweetness, across the sea; and his felicitous description of Scott's funeral, attended by a procession of the romancer's immortal characters, is too graphic a tribute to genius not to be recalled with delight. I entered the family circle, thoroughly English in its geniality, just as they had assembled for lunch. The house is bounded by a snug garden of trees and flowers; the rooms are hung with choice engravings; all around and within indicated comfort and taste; and when I met the dark eye of my friend, I imagined myself in the villa of a cordial Tuscan. The books, the picture, the hospitable gudewife, the unaffected and blooming girls, the cheerful old lady by the fireside, and the retirement and quiet thus suddenly encountered, were all the more charming from the idea of noisy, toilsome, smoke-enshrouded Manchester so near in fact, so distant in fancy. I was conscious of a peculiar satisfaction at the thought that the poetic instinct could thus isolate a man of soul, whose lot was cast amid the most utilitarian scenes. It was a cheering reflection that at evening this brave aspirant could leave behind him the turbid city, and here yield himself to letters, love, and song. How potent is fancy and affection to redeem material life; and how independent are intellectual resources and *ærest* sentiment of the work-day world! I could readily believe the poet's assertion that the mass of his neighbours had no idea of spirituality except as technically associated with religion; and I honoured all the more the enlightened will, that led him thus to dedicate his leisure to his family, nature, and the Muses. That hour's talk with Swain was a memorable episode in the dreary journey; and I parted with him at the gate with my latent enthusiasm carried far above the degree then indicated by the Manchester thermometer."

At Sheffield the attraction was Montgomery:—

"On a hill just without the business portion of Sheffield, dwells the venerable James Montgomery, whose hymns are familiar to the lips of so many worshippers in America. His house is one of a row of neat stuccoed buildings, with a lawn before them, ornamented with trees; the holly and other evergreens looking fresh in the moist air on the day of my visit; from this esplanade the hills appear in the distance, and the city below. The situation is such as a contemplative man would desire, elevated and with both town and country outspread to the eye, itself secluded, and foliage and turf around. I found Montgomery in a snug little parlour, the window of which overlooked this scene; on the opposite side of the fire his wife sat reading prayers; in black dress, slight figure, bent shoulders, and thin white hair rendered his appearance at once scholarly and venerable: with an aquiline nose and mild eye, he gave me the idea of a gentle enthusiast, and although he declared himself full of infirmities, his memory was active and clear, and his interest in all relating to literature and religion in America, vivid."

The chapter on English art displays the author's intelligence and taste in artistic as well as literary subjects. We quote his admirable remarks on Turner and his pictures:—

"Several pictures of Turner's arrest the steps of the visitor, and win him to a mood of deeper attention, as he glances with a smile of amusement, or a start of eagerness, from one to the other gem of this charming collection. These specimens of the great landscape artist, and those at the National Gallery, were to me the most interesting of all the pictures seen in England; my curiosity had been roused to the highest pitch by the brilliant rhetoric of Ruskin, and the apparently irreconcilable extremes of praise and censure of which Turner had so long been the subject; I found the enthusiasm of his eloquent admirer fully justified, and the diverse estimates of other critics satisfactorily explained. It is obvious, even from the few but characteristic pictures in the two galleries, that, like all men of original genius, Turner arrived at the most splendid triumphs through experiment. He seems to have thrown the whole force of artistic intelligence and manful endeavour into the world of light and colour, by living therein, sometimes extravagantly dallying with tints, at others seizing on the law of perspective, now patiently observant, and again boldly adventurous, until he wrested the secret and caught the manner of nature. Accordingly the word 'daubs,' like the blended patches on a smirched palate, do not unjustly describe some of his earlier pictures; while the highest eulogiums of his gifted advocate, inadequately represent the perfect and unequalled effects apparent in his subsequent and more felicitous works. Certain it is, that the *Misty Morning* and the *Ruins of Carthage* are the greatest conceivable triumphs in aerial perspective; architecture and atmosphere were never before made to figure on canvas as they do in nature, from the most grand to the most detailed truth of effect; before no other landscape is it possible so to launch the vision into the crystal vistas of tremulous mist and limitless horizons. The very idea of distance and imitation is lost in the consciousness of reality.

"I imagine that the very defects of his own climate, as a school for colour, promoted this extraordinary success by the force of contrast; he seems actually to revel in the reproduction of the skies and atmosphere of the Orient and the South; his eye takes in with greater zest and precision, and his hand delineates with keener zeal, their clearness, brilliancy, and golden vapours, from the gusto born of deprivation. The Cuyp and Canaletto around, pale to a commonplace and partial truthfulness before these magnificent productions; but the Clades ranged by their side do not warrant the disparagement of Ruskin; making allowance for the inferior still-life and figures of Lorraine, and the effect of time in obscuring his tints, the sunsets of this exquisite artist glow also through a tremulous mist, and reveal a mellow depth, evidently derived from the same principle, and as

much the result of genuine artistic inspiration as those of Turner. In his ardour for his idol, Ruskin occasionally becomes a special pleader, and is grossly unjust to the old masters."

Our extracts will serve to show the variety and value of the contents of Mr. Tuckerman's book. Its faults we are not disposed further to criticize. He came to England in the height of the 'Uncle Tom' mania, of which he gives a description meant to be witty, but betraying a feeling of conscious degradation awakened by Mrs. Stowe's book. We are not surprised therefore at the many ill-natured things said of England, from the landing at Liverpool, when the first person spoken to was a custom-house officer who could not read a permit,—"a significant proof of the want of popular education,"—to the account of the English party at Menai, whose chief curiosity at the tubular bridge was to know "where Her Majesty stood." Englishmen are ashamed of their national faults when they are pointed out, and hope to get rid of them in time; whereas Americans too generally defend theirs. We hope that Mr. Tuckerman's book will be widely read in this country.

*The Rifle and the Hound in Ceylon.* By S. W. Baker, Esq. Longman & Co.

To the exciting and sickening narratives of brutality, dignified by the name of sport, such as that of Mr. Gordon Cumming and the tigers and hippopotami of Africa, and of Mr. Palliser and the bisons and buffaloes of America, we have now to introduce one of equal bloody adventure among boars and elephants in Ceylon. "I have selected from whole hecatombs of slaughter," says the "tender-hearted" S. W. Baker, "and I wish to impress upon all that the colouring of every description is diminished and not exaggerated, the real scene being in all cases a picture, of which the narrative is but a feeble copy." The "noble taste" which Mr. Baker glories in as being calculated to engender "real feelings of humanity," and a tender-hearted antipathy "to show cruelty to an animal," is that of going out into the jungle, and slaughtering unoffending elephants by the dozen, for no other purpose than to furnish offal to the vulture, and birth to myriads and myriads of maggots. What the author means by saying, after a three weeks' trip with three friends, equally tender-hearted, sportive, and brutal, "we bagged fifty elephants, five deer, and two buffaloes," we know not. Let us, however, enter, with the best grace we may, into the spirit of the theme, and give our readers some account of Ceylon sports, and of the sportsman:

"The game of Ceylon consists of elephants, buffaloes, elk, spotted deer, red or the paddy-field deer, mouse deer, hogs, bears, leopards, hares, black partridge, red-legged partridge, peafowl, jungle-fowl, quail, snipe, ducks, widgeon, teal, golden and several kinds of plover, a great variety of pigeons, and among the class of vermin are innumerable snakes, &c., and the crocodile.

"The acknowledged sports of Ceylon are elephant-shooting, buffalo-shooting, deer-shooting, elk-hunting, and deer-coursing: the two latter can only be enjoyed by a resident in the island, as of course the sport is dependent upon a pack of fine hounds. Although the wild boar is constantly killed, I do not reckon him among the sports of the country, as he is never sought for, death and destruction to the hounds generally being attendant upon his capture. The bear and leopard also do not form separate sports; they are merely killed when met with."

"Where shall I begin? This is a momentous question, when, upon glancing back upon past years, a thousand incidents jostle each other for precedence. How shall I describe them? This, again, is easier asked than answered. A journal is a dry method of description, mingling the uninteresting with the brightest moments of sport. No, I will not write a journal, it would be endless and boring. I shall begin with the present as it is, and call up the past as I think proper. Here, then, I am in my private sanctum, my rifles all arranged in their respective stands above the chimney-piece, the stag's horns round the walls hung with horn-cases, powder-flasks, and the various weapons of the chase. Even as I write, the hounds are yelling in the kennel. The thermometer is at 62° Fahr., and it is mid-day. It never exceeds 72° in the hottest weather, and sometimes falls below freezing point at night. The sky is spotless, and the air calm. The fragrance of mignonettes, and a hundred flowers that recall Old England, fill the air. Green fields of grass and clover neatly fenced surround a comfortable house and grounds. Well-fed cattle of the choicest breeds and English sheep are grazing in the paddocks. Well-made roads and gravel walks run through the estate. But a few years past, and this was all wilderness.

"Dense forest reigned where now not even the stump of a tree is standing; the wind howled over hill and valley, the dank moss hung from the scathed branches, the deep morass filled the hollows; but all is changed by the hand of civilization and industry. The dense forests and rough plains, which still form the boundaries of the cultivated land, only add to the beauty. The monkeys and parrots are even now chattering among the branches, and occasionally the elephant in his nightly wanderings trespasses upon the fields, unconscious of the oasis within his territory of savage nature. The still, starlight night is awakened by the harsh bark of the elk; the lofty mountains, grey with the silvery moonlight, echo back the sound; and the wakeful hounds answer the well-known cry by a prolonged and savage yell. This is 'Newera Ellia,' the sanatorium of Ceylon, the most perfect climate of the world. It now boasts of a handsome church, a public reading-room, a large hotel, the barracks, and about twenty private residences. The adjacent country, of comparatively table land, occupies an extent of some thirty miles in length, varying in altitude from 6200' to 7000' feet, forming a base for the highest peaks in Ceylon, which rise to nearly 9000' feet. Alternate large plains, separated by belts of forest, rapid rivers, waterfalls, precipices, and panoramic views of boundless extent, form the features of this country, which, combined with the sports of the place, render a residence at Newera Ellia a life of health, luxury, and independence."

Now for the sportsman's equipment:—

"There is one thing necessary to the enjoyment of sport in Ceylon, and without which no amount of game can afford thorough pleasure; this is personal comfort. Unlike a temperate climate, where mere attendance becomes a luxury, the pursuit of game in a tropical country is attended with immense fatigue and exhaustion. The intense heat of the sun, the dense and suffocating exhalations from swampy districts, the constant and irritating attacks from insects, all form drawbacks to sport that can only be lessened by excellent servants, and by the most perfect arrangements for shelter and supplies. I have tried all methods of travelling, and I have generally managed to combine good sport with every comfort and convenience.

"A good tent, perfectly waterproof, and of so light a construction as to travel with only two bearers, is absolutely indispensable. My tent is on the principle of an umbrella, fifteen feet in diameter, and will house three persons comfortably. A round table fits in two halves round the tent pole; three folding chairs have ample space; three beds can be arranged round the tent walls; the boxes of clothes, &c., stow under the beds; and a dressing-table and gun-rack complete the furniture.

Next in importance to the tent is a good canteen. Mine is made of japanned block tin, and contains in close-fitting compartments an entire dinner and breakfast service for three persons, including everything that can be required in an ordinary establishment. This is slung upon a bamboo, carried by two coolies. Clothes must always be packed in tin boxes, or the whole case will most likely be devoured by white ants. Cooking utensils must be carried in abundance, together with a lanthorn, an axe, a bill-hook, a tinder-box, matches, candles, oil, tea, coffee, sugar, biscuits, wine, brandy, sauces, &c., a few hams, some tins of preserved meats and soups, and a few bottles of curacao, a glass of which, in the early dawn after a cup of hot coffee and a biscuit, is a fine preparation for a day's work."

Mr. Baker's exploits in the jungle consist chiefly of elephant shooting; but having given an exciting adventure of this kind from Mr. Knighton's work, we will quote from a spirited description of an elk hunt:—

"Over hills and valleys, through tangled and pathless forests, but all well known to him, steady he goes at the same pace on the level, easy through the bogs and up the hills, extra steam down hill, and stopping for a moment to listen for the hounds on every elevated spot. At length he hears them! No, it was a bird. Again he fancies that he hears a distant sound—was it the wind? No; there it is—it is old Smut's voice—he is at bay! Yoick to him! he shouts till his lungs are well-nigh cracked, and through thorns and jungles, bogs and ravines, he rushes towards the welcome sound. Thick tangled bushes armed with a thousand hooked thorns suddenly arrest his course; it is the thick fringe of underwood that borders every forest; the open plain is within a few yards of him. The hounds in a mad chorus are at bay, and the woods ring again with the cheering sound. Nothing can stop him now—thorns, or clothes, or flesh, must go—something must give way as he bursts through them and stands upon the plain.

"There they are in that deep pool formed by the river as it sweeps round the rock. A buck! a noble fellow! Now he charges at the hounds, and strikes the foremost beneath the water with his fore-feet; up they come again to the surface,—they hear their master's well-known shout,—they look round and see his welcome figure on the steep bank. Another moment, a tremendous splash, and he is among his hounds, and all are swimming towards their noble game. At them he comes with a fierce rush. Avoid him as you best can, ye hunters, man, and hounds!

"Down the river the buck now swims, sometimes galloping over the shallows, sometimes wading shoulder-deep, sometimes swimming through the deep pools. Now he dashes down the fierce rapids and leaps the opposing rocks, between which the torrent rushes at a frightful pace. The hounds are after him; the roaring of the water joins in their wild chorus; the loud holla of the huntsman is heard above every sound as he cheers the pack on. He runs along the bank of the river, and again the enraged buck turns to bay. He has this time taken a strong position: he stands in a swift rapid about two feet deep; his thin legs cleave the stream as it rushes past, and every hound is swept away as he attempts to stem the current. He is a perfect picture: his nostrils are distended, his mane is bristled up, his eyes flash, and he adds his loud bark of defiance to the din around him. The hounds cannot touch him. Now for the huntsman's part: he calls the stanchest seizers to his side, gives them a cheer on, and steps into the torrent, knife in hand. Quick as lightning the buck springs to the attack; but he has exposed himself, and at that moment the tall lurchers are upon his ears; the huntsman leaps upon one side and plunges the knife behind his shoulder. A tremendous struggle takes place—the whole pack is upon him; still his dying efforts almost free him from their hold: a mass of spray envelopes the whole scene. Suddenly he falls,—he dies,—it is all over."

The following encounter with a wild boar

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was an exciting trial of strength, in which the hounds suffered cruelly:—

"A boar is at all times a desperate antagonist, where the hunting knifs and dogs are the only available weapons. The largest that I ever killed weighed four hundredweight. I was out hunting accompanied by my youngest brother. We had walked through several jungles without success, but on entering a thick jungle in the Elk Plains, we immediately noticed the fresh ploughings of an immense boar. In a few minutes we heard the pack at bay without a run, and shortly after, a slow running bay—there was no mistake as to our game. He disdained to run, and, after walking before the pack for about three minutes, he stood to a determined bay. The jungle was frightfully thick, and we hastily tore our way through the tangled underwood towards the spot. We had two stanch dogs by our side, Lucifer and Lena, and when within twenty paces of the bay we gave them a holla on. Away they dashed to the invisible place of conflict, and we almost immediately heard the fierce grunting and roaring of the boar. We knew that they had him, and scrambled through the jungle as fast as we could towards the field of battle. There was a fight! the underwood was levelled, and the boar rushed to and fro with Smut, Bran, Lena, and Lucifer, all upon him. Yoik to him! and some of the most daring of the maddened pack went in. The next instant we were upon him mingled with a confused mass of hounds, and throwing our whole weight upon the boar, we gave him repeated thrusts, apparently to little purpose. Round came his head and gleaming tusks to the attack of his fresh enemies, but old Smut held him by the nose, and, although the bright tusks were immediately buried in his throat, the stanch old dog kept his hold. Away went the boar covered by a mass of dogs, and bearing the greater part of our weight in addition, as we hung on to the hunting knives buried in his shoulders. For about fifty paces he tore through the thick jungle, crashing it like a cobweb. At length he again halted; the dogs, the boar, and ourselves were mingled in a heap of confusion. All covered with blood and dirt, our own cheers added to the wild bay of the infuriated hounds, and the savage roaring of the boar. Still he fought, and gashed the dogs right and left. He stood about thirty-eight inches high, and the largest dogs seemed like puppys beside him; still not a dog relaxed his hold, and he was covered with wounds. I made a lucky thrust for the nape of his neck. I felt the point of the knife touch the bone; the spine was divided, and he fell dead.

"Smut had two severe gashes in the throat, Lena was cut under the ear, and Bran's mouth was opened completely up to his ear in a horrible wound. The dogs were completely exhausted, and lay panting around their victim. We cut off the boar's head, and, slinging it upon a pole, we each shouldered an end and carried it to the kennel."

Here, too, is an adventure with a boa, no less tender-hearted:—

"We were proceeding slowly along, when the tracker, who was in advance, suddenly sprang back, and pointed to some object in the path. It was certainly enough to startle any man. An enormous serpent lay coiled in the path. His head was about the size of a very small cocoa-nut, divided lengthways, and this was raised about eighteen inches above the coil. His eyes were fixed upon us, and his forked tongue played in and out of his mouth with a continued hiss. Aiming at his head, I fired at him with a double-barrelled gun, within four paces, and blew his head to pieces. He appeared stone dead; but upon pulling him by the tail, to stretch him out at full length, he wreathed himself in convulsive coils, and lashing himself out in full length, he mowed down the high grass in all directions. This obliged me to stand clear, as his blows were terrific, and the thickest part of his body was as large as a man's thigh. I at length thought of an expedient for securing him. Cutting some sharp-pointed stakes, I waited till he was again quiet, when I suddenly pinned his tail to the

ground with my hunting-knife, and thrusting the pointed stake into the hole, I drove it deeply into the ground with the butt of my rifle. The boar made some objection to this, and again he commenced his former muscular contortions. I waited till they were over, and having provided myself with some tough jungle rope (a species of creeper), I once more approached him, and pinning his throat to the ground with a stake, I tied the rope through the incision, and the united exertions of myself and three men hauled him out perfectly straight. I then drove a stake firmly through his throat, and pinned him out. He was fifteen feet in length; and it required our united strength to tear off his skin, which shone with a variety of passing colours. On losing his hide he tore away from the stakes; and although his head was shivered to atoms, and he had lost three feet of his length of neck by the ball having cut through this part, which separated in tearing off the skin, still he lashed out and writhed in frightful convulsions, which continued until I left him, bearing as my trophy his scaly hide."

We conclude our notice with an interesting bit for the naturalist:—

"The principal underwood in the mountain districts of Ceylon is the 'nilhoo.' This is a perfectly straight stem, from twelve to twenty feet in length, and about an inch and a half in diameter, having no branches except a few small arms at the top, which are covered with large leaves. This plant, in proportion to its size, grows as close as corn in a field, and forms a dense jungle most difficult to penetrate. When the jungles are in this state, the elk is at a disadvantage, as the immense exertion required to break his way through this mass soon fatigues him, and forces him to come to bay. Every seven years this 'nilhoo' blossoms. The jungles are then neither more nor less than vast bouquets of bright purple and white flowers; the perfume is delicious, and swarms of bees migrate from other countries to make their harvest of honey. The quantity collected is extraordinary. The bee-hunters start from the low country, and spend weeks in the jungle in collecting the honey and wax. When looking over an immense tract of forest from some elevated point, the thin blue lines of smoke may be seen rising in many directions, marking the sites of the bee-hunters' fires. Their method of taking the honey is simple enough. The bees' nests hang from the boughs of the trees, and a man ascends with a torch of green leaves, which creates a dense smoke. He approaches the nest, and smokes off the swarm, which, on quitting the exterior of the comb, exposes a beautiful circular mass of honey and wax, generally about eighteen inches in diameter and six inches thick. The bee-hunter being provided with vessels formed from the rind of the gourd, attached to ropes, now cuts up the comb and fills his chatties, lowering them down to his companions below. When the blossom of the nilhoo fades, the seed forms; this is a sweet little kernel, with the flavour of a nut. The bees now leave the country, and the jungles suddenly swarm, as though by magic, with pigeons, jungle-fowl, and rats. At length the seed is shed, and the nilhoo dies."

Before parting with Mr. Baker we must remonstrate with him against the bad taste with which he opens his preface. His idea of a foreigner's notion of the chase, and of the character of Frenchmen in particular, accords little with the "straightforward and honourable" spirit which he boasts of as belonging invariably to the true sportsman.

#### NOTICES.

*Handbuch der Alten Numismatik.* Von Dr. J. G. Th. Grässle, Leipzig.

We are not of the number of those who imagine that antiquarian studies will ever become popular in England. That they have received an impulse of late years no one will deny, but this is essentially an age of progress, and not of retrospection, and Archaeology is, and ever will be, a subject for the few and not for the many. If these remarks

have reference to Archaeology generally, they apply with more force to Numismatics. How few, among those who have, or fancy they possess, some antiquarian knowledge, who are versed even in the history of the coinage of their own country! But the number is still smaller of those who have paid attention to the numerous beautiful productions of the mints of Greece and Rome. On the Continent they are better understood, and consequently better appreciated; and in France, Germany, and Italy, the study is still prosecuted with avidity. The main object of Dr. Grässle is to afford a handbook to those who would know something of ancient coins as works of art. The design, however, he tells us, was the publisher's. He supplies the letterpress, and modestly asks the indulgence of his readers. The representations of the coins, of which there are no less than seventy-two plates, are given in casts, or rather impressions, in the different metals from the actual pieces, executed with much skill and neatness, each being described in the catalogue facing the plate. This work does not invite rigid criticism, or we might point out a few errors, which the editor would do well to expunge in a future edition. It will tend much to familiarise the tyro with types and legends of the Greek and Roman money, the best examples being here presented to his view, in a manner perfectly accurate and intelligible.

*Two Prize Essays on Juvenile Delinquency.* By Micaiah Hill, Esq., and C. F. Cornwallis. Smith, Elder, and Co.

At the first conference, held at Birmingham in 1851, on the important subject of juvenile delinquency and the establishment of preventive and reformatory schools, the chairman, M. D. Hill, Esq., Recorder of Birmingham, announced that he was authorised to offer 200*l.* for the best essay on the questions under consideration by the conference. This anonymous and munificent offer was afterwards known to have originated with Lady Noel Byron. Twenty-eight essays were sent in, two of which were selected as of equal merit, and in consequence of the difficulty of decision, the donor augmented the prize, and assigned 150*l.* to each of the successful competitors. These essays, now published in one volume, contain a large amount of important statistical information, with many valuable suggestions of a practical kind. They should be read by all who take active interest in the condition of juvenile criminals, or in the education and improvement of the poor generally. There are very few points connected with the whole subject of juvenile delinquency which are not discussed in one or other of the treatises. We hope that the Committee will not abandon the intention expressed by them, of publishing selected extracts from some of the other essays, which, although on the whole of less merit, contain important statements on particular branches of the subject. The present volume contains as much practical information on the subject under consideration as could probably have appeared in the ponderous blue book of a Parliamentary commission.

*Dramas of Calderon, Tragic, Comic, and Legendary.* Translated by Denis Florence McCarthy, Esq. C. Dolman.

To give idea of the beauty of Calderon's style, or indeed of any of the best Spanish authors, is an arduous task for a translator, and Mr. McCarthy has added to the difficulty by giving his rendering "principally in the metre of the original." This effort was quite needless, and though it shows the ingenuity and industry of the translator, does not give corresponding satisfaction to the reader. We are sorry to speak thus coldly of what to the author has been the matter of his chief labour, but in case of any further attempts in the same direction, we offer the advice to adhere to plain prose, with only occasional pieces of poetic translation. In Calderon there is much that cannot be displayed through the medium of any version, especially the brilliancy of imagery and the melody of diction. These are lost as much in English verse as in English prose. But a literal translation can convey some idea of the richness of thought, the observation of life, and the ingenuity of construction in the best of his

dramas. With less labour these might have been more effectively presented to English readers. The dramatic spirit of the original would have been better preserved had the form been less scrupulously adhered to. Good specimens of poetical translations Mr. M'Carthy is capable of giving, and has given here and there; but the metrical versions in general have little poetic merit, while they allow a reader too tardily to follow the plot. But to this general remark, as to the translations being in imitation of the Spanish metres, we confine our fault-finding. We commend highly Mr. M'Carthy's labours as an intelligent and enthusiastic admirer of Calderon, some of whose best plays he has brought within the reach of English readers, presenting at the same time explanatory and critical notes, which display good knowledge of the original. In the preface are given references to the principal works which contain accounts of Calderon and his writings, with notices of previous English translations. The dramas translated are, The Constant Prince, The Secret in Words, the Physician of his own Honour, Love after Death, The Purgatory of St. Patrick, and the Scarf and the Flower. Of Mr. M'Carthy's poetic genius and skill, his own Irish ballads and legends have given proof, and we have only to repeat our regret that he has expended so much labour on a task in which success was hardly attainable.

*Lectures on the True, the Beautiful, and the Good.*  
By M. Victor Cousin. Translated by O. W. Wright. Third edition. Edinburgh: T. and T. Clark.

THAT this work should have reached a third edition speaks well for the spread of philosophical study. We fear that the proportion of readers in connexion with our English universities is not great, Edinburgh seeming to be the head quarters of such publications in this country. The fame of the northern universities for philosophical pursuits in connexion with mental science, associated with the names of Reid and Dugald Stewart, is more than sustained by Sir William Hamilton, to whom the present volume is dedicated. M. Cousin, in a new preface written during the past year, has some remarks bearing on the existing state of political society in France. Addressing the present generation of young men, he says, "If you love liberty and your country, shun what has destroyed them. Far from you be that sad philosophy which preaches to you materialism and atheism as new doctrines destined to regenerate the world; they kill, it is true, but they do not regenerate. Do not listen to those superficial spirits who give themselves out as profound thinkers, because, after Voltaire, they have discovered difficulties in Christianity; measure your progress in philosophy by your progress in tender veneration for the religion of the Gospel. Be well persuaded that in France democracy will always traverse liberty, that it brings all right into disorder, and through disorder into dictatorship. Ask, then, only a moderated liberty, and attach yourselves to that with all the powers of your soul. Do not bend the knee to fortune, but accustom yourselves to bow to law." M. Cousin is anxious to repudiate the title of Electricism usually given to his philosophy, and claims for it that of Spiritualism. Royer-Collard he praises as the restorer of spiritualism, as opposed to materialism, in the public instruction of the present century; M. de Chateaubriand, Madame de Staél, and M. Quatremère de Quincy introducing it into literature and the arts. This may be somewhat true with regard to France, but in England the overthrow of the scepticism of the age of Hume was more directly the result of the awakening of spiritualism in connexion with religion. Apart from Divine truth, mere philosophy has very little power over the popular mind. It is not the school of Royer-Collard and Cousin that can hold the balance between French scepticism and superstition. But in Cousin's lectures philosophy may be studied in its latest and noblest development, very different from the wild mysticism of the recent German metaphysicians. The disquisitions on art in this volume are new and acceptable. The chapter on "French Art in the Seventeenth Century" is a masterly piece of writing.

*The Song of Roland, as Chanted before the Battle of Hastings, by the Minstrel Taillefer.* Translated by the Author of *Emilia Wyndham*, Hurst and Blackett.

TYRWHITT, in a note to his edition of the "Canterbury Tales," mentioned the existence of an ancient manuscript of the Song of Roland, in the Bodleian Library at Oxford. This announcement was repeated by the Abbé de la Rue, in his *Essay "Sur les Trouvères Normandes,"* and M. Guizot, then Minister of Public Instruction, with a promptness and liberality little known to English public men, immediately sent M. Francisque Michel to Oxford, to procure a copy of the manuscript. The poem is in the Norman-French of the eleventh century. To the last verse the name of Turolodus is appended. This was the name of the preceptor of William the Conqueror. A son or nephew of Turolodus, of the same name, a Benedictine of the Abbey of Fécamp, accompanied the Conqueror to England, and was afterwards Abbot of Malmesbury and of Peterborough. This Abbot of Malmesbury was probably the author of the poem. Ten years after M. Michel published his copy of the manuscript, a translation into old French was made by M. Guenin, which retained the energy of the original, but the obsolete language prevented its being appreciated except by antiquarians. M. Vitet afterwards published a version in the *"Revue des Deux Mondes."* From this modern version the present translation is taken. The original poem contains about 4000 verses, of which M. Vitet selected the most striking passages, in which he is followed by the translator. As to the statement on the title-page, about this being the poem that was chanted before the battle of Hastings, the length even of this curtailed poem renders this improbable. The formal poem was no doubt composed, in his peaceful leisure, by the Abbot Turolodus. But it is an interesting historical fact, mentioned by William of Malmesbury, Matthew of Paris, and other chroniclers, that a Norman knight, Taillefer, a follower of the Count de Mortain, while the army was drawn out for battle, rode out, and chanted a song about Roland and the battle of Roncesvalles, the soldiers joining in the spirit-stirring strains. It was probably some well-known ballad of the time of Charlemagne, upon which the longer poem was afterwards founded. The style of this English prose version of the poem of Turolodus is well suited to the subject, retaining much of the simplicity and vigour of the original. It is the record of one of the most stirring scenes of early chivalry, and the connexion of the poem with the battle of Hastings gives it additional interest both to French and English readers.

*The Testers Tested; or, Table-Moving, Turning, and Talking not Diabolical.* By the Rev. F. Close, M.A., Incumbent of Cheltenham. Hatchard.

*Satanic Agency and Table-Turning. A Letter to the Rev. Francis Close, in Reply to his Pamphlet, "Table-Turning not Diabolical."* Bosworth. A KEEN controversy once raged in France as to the ancient heathen oracles, which many ascribed to direct Satanic agency. Fontenelle, as a philosopher and a wit, took the opposite side, and maintained that the responses could be explained on common principles of human nature. A Jesuit replied, but, instead of entering the lists with him, Fontenelle laughed off the discussion, with the remark that if messieurs chose to assert that evil spirits spoke by the oracles, he was willing to leave them content with their belief. The truth was that Fontenelle's friends advised him not to meddle with the Jesuit, else he would stir up a whole nest of hornets. But the assertion of Satanic agency in the matter of table-turning is rather more a matter of practical importance than a historical dispute about the ancient oracles. Many of the authorized teachers of the people, clergymen of the Established Church, are at present encouraging the grossest imposture and credulity. Mr. Close's pamphlet is an examination of publications by four clergymen, Messrs. Godfrey, Gillson, Vincent, and Dibdin, who are spokesmen for hundreds of their clerical brethren. Mr. Close, in his usual plain and

vigorous style, exposes the foolish and illogical arguments of these advocates of Satan and his agency. He also shows that they belong to a school of prophetic writers who are ever ready to gape at any alleged marvel or mystery. As superintendent of the excellent training college at Cheltenham, and otherwise distinguished in the cause of education, these clerical exhibitions must be instructive to Mr. Close. We hope he may be led to consider that educational reform is most urgently needed at head quarters, and that some knowledge of the elements of science and of the principles of modern philosophy should be expected in men who have studied at the English universities.

*Dramatic Poems on Scriptural Subjects.* By Edward Arthur Smedley, M.A., Vicar of Chester-ton. Bosworth.

The author of a drama on a scriptural subject must always labour under disadvantage. The main facts of the poem being supplied by the sacred text, the invention of the writer is necessarily limited to minor details, and there is also a feeling in the majority of Protestant readers, prompting them to receive with caution any supplementing of the inspired word, even though avowedly only for purposes of literature and poetry. Some of our greatest poets have attempted scriptural drama, but their success has not been such as would have crowned equal labour in more manageable fields of thought and fancy. Still there are objects of importance to be served by such poems, besides the mere literary pleasure afforded by them. They may be made poetical discourses on the sacred text, as much latitude of invention and application being allowed to the poet as to the preacher in his sermons. Besides, the scriptural facts may make deeper impression when the reader, in the words of Dean Milman, is "tempted by the embellishments of poetic language, and the interest of a dramatic fable." Mr. Smedley has selected good subjects. The stories of *Eli* and of *Zedekiah* combine scenes of personal and domestic interest with events of public and national importance. The best drawn character is that of *Rachel*, the sister of *King Zedekiah*. Her spirit may be seen from the following passage, where she converses with *Nachor*, the commander of the Jewish armies;—

"Nachor. (Aside.) Strange events  
Have strangely mov'd her o'erwrought mind. [Aloud.]

O Rachel.

Once in thine heart thou didst enthronè supreme  
The faculty that judgeth. And I lov'd thee  
Not merely by surpassing beauty fir'd,  
Nor vanquish'd by the generosity.  
That stamp'd thee fully royal. I had seen  
These charms in others. But to thee I gave  
The empire of mine heart, because to these  
Thou didst unite the pow'r that God design'd  
To govern man. This pow'r enabled thee  
To steer thy godly vessel through the waves  
Of life, unhar'm'd. While men with labour gain'd  
The truth they sought, thou as by intuition  
Graspedst at once unerringly the pith  
Of what concern'd thee. Rachel, I implore thee  
To give thy mind to what but now I ask'd:  
Resists thy brother rightfully?

My brother.

Rachel. Inherits David's throne.  
Nachor. Inherits he?  
Rather appointed not the Babylonian  
Thy brother king of Judah?

Rachel. By what right  
Assumes Nabonassar the appointment  
Of Judah's king? The King of kings Himself  
Appointed David, Nabonassar wasted  
The fertile plains of Canaan, sack'd our cities,  
Carried our brethren captive, took away  
By force our king, and substituting whom  
As next inheritor the sons of Judah  
Would for themselves have chosen, now requires  
This heir to esteem himself a delegate.  
Occasion seiz'd, the Babylonian gain'd  
His pow'r: occasion seiz'd, let Zedekiah  
Assert his liberty."

The delineation of *Zedekiah's* character is also good, and we think that in this and other points, where invention has been more exercised, the author has not used greater poetic license than sound discretion approves. In both the dramas there is much to admire and little to censure. More might have been made of the evils that the historical record declares to have existed in *Eli's* household.

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## SUMMARY.

A NEW edition appears of the *Handbook for Travellers in Greece* (Murray), describing the Ionian islands, the kingdom of Greece, the islands of the Aegean Sea, Albania, Thessaly, and Macedonia. The book is mostly rewritten, and has a new travelling map, with notices of routes, means of communication, accommodation, and other matters of practical importance to travellers. Of Murray's previous 'Handbook for the East,' that portion relating to classical and historical Greece, with many additions, forms the present volume. The other provinces of the Mahometan empire in Europe will form a separate 'Handbook for Turkey.' The 'Handbook for Greece' is full of interest for general readers, both from historical associations and political events. The Christian nationality of Greece may yet be recovered, and through it a new empire be established, by which the balance of power in the East may be most effectually maintained. Extracts from the works of the most recent travellers, as well as classical quotations, are introduced in the descriptions of places. This handbook will be valued by the scholar and student for its historical and literary illustrations, as well as by the traveller, for its minute and practical directions.

In the series of 'Grammar School Classics' (Whittaker and Co., G. Bell), an edition is given of *Ovid's Fasti*, with English notes, by F. A. Paley. The editor has been chiefly indebted to the learned labours of Merkel, of Berlin, of the results of whose researches an abstract, suitable for educational use, is given in the prefatory remarks and the notes.

A *Memoir of the late Rev. W. H. Krause, M.A., with Selections from his Correspondence* (G. Herbert, Dublin), edited by Charles Stuart Stanford, M.A., will be valued by those who knew that able and exemplary Dublin clergyman, or who find it profitable to study the biography of good men. A controversial treatise, consisting of *Strictures on Archdeacon Wilberforce's Works on the Incarnation and the Eucharist* (Seeleys), by Charles Smith Bird, M.A., discusses the sacramental and priestly system of modern theology, and shows that the true defence against rationalism is not in mediævalism, but in scriptural and primitive Christianity. Under the title of *Pastoral Recollections, addressed to his People at Hawick, after Twenty Years' Ministry* (Johnstone and Hunter), the Rev. J. A. Wallace puts on record various occasional sermons, and notices of special events that have occurred during the period. Such reviews of ministerial works are calculated to be useful, and in this little treatise Mr. Wallace has furnished a model of what such a retrospect ought to be. The third volume is published of the collected edition of *The Works of John Knox*, edited by David Laing (Johnstone and Hunter). Mr. Laing is a well-known and distinguished scholar and antiquary, than whom few possess greater knowledge of the old literature of Scotland in all its departments. Of the works of the Scottish Reformer this will be a most complete and valuable edition. *Lectures in aid of Self-Improvement, addressed to Young Men and others*, by Thomas T. Lynch, author of 'Memoirs of Theophilus Trinal' (Longman and Co.), contains many useful hints and sensible suggestions. Self-improvement and the Motives to it, Religion as a Study, Books and on Reading them, Conversation and Discussion, Manners and Social Respectability, are among the topics on which Mr. Lynch addresses his lectures.

A new series of works on various branches of useful knowledge is commenced under the title of *Orr's Circles of the Sciences* (W. S. Orr and Co.). The early numbers give promise of its being a valuable work, the names of distinguished or able men appearing as editors, Professor Owen, for instance, in physiology, and Professor Young in Mathematics. Another series of cheap treatises is entitled, *The Museum of Science and Art*, edited by Dr. Lardner (Walton and Maberly), to be published in weekly and monthly parts, intended to convey popular information on discoveries in physical science, and their application to practical purposes.

In the 'Run and Read Library,' or books for

the railway, road, and river, the last number contains *The Confessor, a Jesuit Tale of the Times*, by the author of 'Michael Cassidy' (Clarke, Beeton and Co.), with a preface by the Rev. C. B. Tayler, M.A., who points out the importance of the subject of the book, and says truly, that, though in the form of fiction, there is nothing improbable in the circumstances of the tale. It is a striking exposure of the spirit and practices of Popery.

The *Scottish Temperance League Register, and Alstainer's Almanack for 1854* (Houlston and Stoneman), contains gratifying proofs of the progress of temperance in Scotland. Some interesting statistical facts are given in the work, and abstracts of the Maine act and other American enactments for suppressing intemperance. There were upwards of fifteen thousand houses in Scotland licensed during 1852, for the sale of spirituous liquors. This seems a monstrous proportion, the number of parishes altogether being less than a thousand, and the population considerably less than three millions. Where so many facilities are provided, the temptations to intemperance are multiplied. If Mr. George Cruikshank would propose an address to the licensing justices, it might have greater effect than his appeals to sots or drunkards.

A *Cyclopaedia of Literary and Scientific Anecdotes* (R. Griffin and Co.), edited by William Keddie, Secretary of the Philosophical Institution of Glasgow, contains a number of interesting and remarkable facts about the life and writings of learned men. Some of the anecdotes are commonly found in similar works, but there are many which are less familiarly known, and which are acceptable contributions to the stock of curiosities of literature.

Proposals for the future arrangements of the Turkish and Russian frontier are offered in *Speculations on the Eastern Question*, by a soldier (Stanford). The plans may be good, but till the issues of the present war are known, it is needless to speculate on these diplomatic arrangements. A *Letter on the India Question* (Stanford), addressed to John Bright, Esq., M.P., by James Wilson, Esq., for twenty-five years a resident in Bengal, exposes the partiality and insufficiency of the late parliamentary inquiry, and shows various points of mismanagement of Indian affairs by the Company. A *Funeral Sermon on the Death of the Rev. William Jay, of Bath*, by the Rev. John Angell James, of Birmingham, points out the ability and usefulness of that esteemed and venerable clergyman, who for above sixty years was actively employed in ministerial duty. A ballad poem, *Geraldine*, by John Lang (Chapman and Hall), in simple verse, relates a common but melancholy tale of heartless treachery and ruined innocence.

## LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

Bellenger's German, French, and English Conversation, 2s. Bell's English Poets, Vol. 2, Earl of Surrey, &c., 2s. 6d. Bentley's Railway Library, Vol. 20, Basil, by Collins, 2s. Bohn's Antiquarian Library: *Ordericus Vitalis*, Vol. 2, 5s. — Classical Library: *Athenaeus*, trans. by Yonge, 6s. — Plato, by Burges, Vol. 6, p. 8vo, 5s. — Illustrated Library: *Dante in Verse*, by Wright, 6s. — Scientific Library: Mantell's *Geol. Excursions*, 5s. — Standard Library: Cowper's *Works*, Vol. 2, 3s. 6d. — The *Carafas of Maddaloni*, 3s. 6d. — British Classics: Gibbon's *Rome*, Vol. 2, 3s. 6d. Bonelli's (L. H. de) *Travels in Bolivia*, 2 vols., p. 8vo, £1 1s. Calmet's *Biblical Dictionary*, by T. A. Buckley, 4s. 6d. Claverston, by C. M. Charles, post 8vo, boards, 2s. — *Clarendon's Traits and Stories of Irish Peasantry*, 3 vols., 10s. — Vol. 5, 1s. 6d.; cloth, 2s. 6d. Eadie's *Dictionary of Bible*, new edition, 18mo, cloth, 2s. 6d. Eastern Question (The) 8vo, cloth, 5s. Emphatic (The) *New Testament*: *Acts to Revelation*, 6s. 6d. — Complete, 8vo, cl., 12s. 6d. Evelyn's *Diary*, new edition, Vol. 4, post 8vo, cloth, 6s. Faneourt's (C. St. John) *Yucatan*, 8vo, cloth, 10s. 6d. Goldsmith's *Works*, Vol. 2, 8vo, cloth, 7s. 6d. Holme's (W.) *Religious Emblems and Allegories*, 12mo, 5s. James's (G. P. R.) *Ticonderoga*, 3 vols., post 8vo, £1 1s. 6d. Keats' (J.) *Poetical Works*, 1 vol., 8vo, cloth, 16s. Lessons and Trials of Life, post 8vo, cloth, 6s. Lower's *Contributions to Literature*, post 8vo, cloth, 7s. 6d. Mackenzie's *Life in the Mission*, &c., 2nd edition, 2 vols., £1 1s. Massey's (G.) *Ballads of Christabel*, 32mo, sewed, 2s. 6d. Mee's (Mrs.) *Manual of Needwork*, oblong cloth, 4s. 6d. Mitchell's *Manual of Practical Assaying*, 2nd edition, £1 1s. Murray's *Travels in North America*, new ed., 2 vols., 16s. National Illustrated Library: *Johnson's Poets*, 2s. 6d.

Nugent's *French Dictionary*, bound, reduced, 4s. 6d. Pardoe's (Miss) *Reginald Lyle*, 3 vols., post 8vo, £1 1s. 6d. Records of the Chase, by Cecil, 8vo, cloth, 7s. 6d. Reid's (Capt. M.) *Boy Hunters*, 3rd edition, 8vo, 7s. Shoedler and Medlock's *Book of Nature*, 2nd edition, 10s. 6d. Shad's (Capt. A.) *Travels in Turkey*, new edition, 8vo, 12s. Southey's *Ballads and Metrical Tales*, 2 vols., 8vo, 7s. — Poetical Works, Vol. 7, 8vo, cloth, 3s. 6d. Strickland's *Queens of England*, new edition, p. 8vo, 7s. 6d. Thiers's *French Revolution*, Vol. 2, post 8vo, cloth, 6s. Traveller's Library: *The Russians of the South*, &c., 2s. 6d. Turnerelli's *Kazan the Ancient Capital of the Tartars*, £1 1s. Year (The) *Book of Facts*, 1854, 8vo, cloth, 5s.

## MUSIC AND THE ARTS IN GERMANY.

Dresden, January 27th.

A GREAT event has lately taken place in the annals of the Dresden stage, in the performance, for the first time, of *Idomeneo*, one of Mozart's earliest works. In the year 1780 he received a command from Charles Theodore, Elector of Bavaria, to compose an *opera seria* for the carnival of 1781. He wrote the opera to a miserable *libretto* by the Abbé Varesco, while he was still under the influence of the stiff forms of a preceding age; it has, notwithstanding, magnificent parts, equal in power and beauty perhaps to any of his finest compositions, and containing the germs of thoughts subsequently worked out into their full significance and perfection. One can scarcely repress a smile when, upon some stiff old-fashioned phrase, there follows a strain of Mozart's own graceful melody, or a succession of his beautiful modulations. The performance, however, was unequal, notwithstanding that the orchestra did its duty well, and that Fräulein Ney as *Electra*, and Herr Tichatschek as *Idomeneo*, deserved especial mention. The theatre was crowded to excess for the first and second representations, the expectation of the public having been excited by three long articles in one of the Dresden papers, giving a minute and interesting history and criticism of the opera.

Being on the subject of music, I may here mention that Wagner is now employed in writing an opera, to perform which will require three evenings. He takes his subject from the 'Nibelungen Lied,' and, as usual, he himself writes the words. We cannot but await the completion of this work with great interest, though it would seem hardly likely to be popular on the stage. Wagner has gained almost as much fame by the high poetic vein which pervades the text of his operas as he has from the beauty of the score. His *Tannhäuser* has lately been performed twenty-five times in Hamburg, and always to overflowing houses. Madame Clara Schumann, the celebrated pianoforte player, has been making, in company with her husband, an artistic tour in Holland, and giving concerts with great success. Auber is, I understand, writing a new opera to the text of Scribe—this, he says, shall be his last work. Herr "Musikdirektor" Henschel, Carl Maria von Weber's teacher, died not very long ago at Bieberach on the Rhine.

The 'Waise aus Lowood,' Madame Birb Pfeiffer's adaptation of 'Jane Eyre,' still continues to have an unprecedented run at most of the principal German theatres; it has made its way, too, to St. Petersburg, where it has been played three times to full houses, and was to be given a fourth; this is a rare evidence of favour in the imperial capital, where even a well-received piece is hardly ever repeated more than once. Ulrich's 'Ernst, Duke of Swabia,' which was printed in 1817, and performed for the first time in Berlin in the latter end of last year, has now been produced on several of the German stages. The piece does not, however, add much to the high poetic fame of its author. It has, in short, been a failure; though beautiful in parts, and interspersed with lofty and patriotic feelings, it is thoroughly undramatic, and makes no effect on the stage. Berthold Auerbach has now completely recovered from his long and dangerous illness. He is again hard at work, revising and correcting all his works, the copyright of which he has sold for ten years for a considerable sum to Herr Bassemann, the well-known enterprising publisher of Manheim.

Amongst the innumerable monuments lately

erected in Germany, is one interesting to Englishmen. It is a statue of Sir Francis Drake, presented by Herr Andreas Friederich to the town of Offenburg. Herr Friederich is a sculptor living in Strasburg, and is the creator as well as donor of his magnificent present. The statue is extremely well executed, in fine-grained red sandstone, nine feet high, and has been erected by the grateful citizens on a handsome pedestal of sandstone fourteen feet high, in one of the best situations in the town. Sir Francis Drake is represented standing on his ship at Deptford, on the 4th April, 1587, having been just created a knight by the Queen. The insignia of the order of knighthood, with a portrait of the Queen, hang suspended by a massive chain from his neck; he holds in his right hand a map of America, and in his left a bundle of potato-stalks, with the roots, leaves, flowers, and berries attached. His arm leans on an anchor, over which the knightly mantle falls in ample and well-arranged folds. On each side of the pedestal are inscriptions, the first being, "Sir Francis Drake, the introducer of potatoes into Europe in the year of the Lord 1586;" the second, "The thanks of the town of Offenburg to Andreas Friederich of Strasburg, the executor and founder of the statue;" the third, "The blessings of millions of men who cultivate the globe of the earth is thy most imperishable glory;" and the fourth, "The precious gift of God, as the help of the poor against need, prevents bitter want." The citizens of Offenburg have presented the artist with a silver goblet, on the lid of which stands a model, in the same metal, of the statue to Drake. A monument is to be erected to Herder in Mohrungen, the place of his birth. It is to consist of a bust, to be cast in bronze, from the model of W. Wolf, of Berlin, which is to be placed in the market-place opposite to his father's house, on a pedestal eight feet high, formed of a single block of highly-veined and beautifully-polished red granite, the gift of the King of Prussia. A subscription has just been opened at Berlin, with a branch committee at Dresden, to raise funds to erect a suitable monument to Tieck. Amongst the names of the Dresden committee, I see that of Count Baudissin, a fellow-labourer of Tieck in his translation of Shakespeare, and Hübner, the painter. The subscription is to be limited to one thaler—about three shillings of our money—for all private persons. The subscription in Dresden is likely to amount to a large sum, from the personal as well as literary interest the people of Dresden took in this great German writer. Tieck lived in Dresden from 1822 to 1843, and during that time he wrote all his novels, published his 'Dramaturgische Blätter,' and gave innumerable public readings from Shakespeare, Goethe, and other great poets. Those who remember these readings still speak of them with rapture. King Louis of Bavaria has given a further donation of 10,000 florins out of his private purse towards the completion of the restoration and decoration of Speyer Cathedral.

W.

## TOPICS OF THE WEEK.

A CONFERENCE was held last week at the residence of the Chevalier Bunsen, on the subject of a universal alphabet. Among those present were Sir John Herschel, Sir Charles Trevyel, Professor Owen, Dr. Max Müller, Dr. Pertz of Berlin, and other distinguished men of science and literature, with the Revs. Henry Venn, Trestail, and other representatives of missionary societies. The Chevalier Bunsen stated the object of the Conference, which was to consult as to the practicability of adopting a uniform system of expressing foreign alphabets by Roman characters. The advantages of such a system, both scientific and practical, were urged, the former in connexion with the study of ethnology and philology, and the latter chiefly in connexion with the great Protestant missionary enterprises of the present time. Professor Lepsius and Dr. Max Müller have devoted much time to the subject, founding their phonology on the physiological principles, ably expounded by Dr. Johannes Müller, published in the *Transactions of*

the Royal Academy of Sciences at Berlin. To the soundness of Dr. J. Müller's researches Professor Owen bore testimony, and expressed his agreement with the results. Any differences in the organs of speech in various races of men were too trivial to present any difficulty for practical arrangement of alphabets. Sir John Herschel, in the course of his observations, said that too much exactness must not be attempted in defining the phonetic symbols, for the vowel sounds were practically infinite, from the flexibility of the organs of voice. In English he thought we had at least thirteen vowels. Mr. Norris thought there were more, and Mr. Cull, seventeen. Sir John Herschel thought that a certain definite number of typical signs must be selected, leaving each nation or province to attach to them their own shades and variety of sound. A distinct graphic sign for every sound would be impossible. Dr. Max Müller's proposal is to use the Roman alphabet, with the addition of Italics, for certain modifications of vowel sounds, and also some consonants. The use of Italics has the advantage over points, or other diacritical signs, of being universally understood and in general use. The first practical point to be settled is that referred to by Sir John Herschel—the adoption of the primary alphabet, the letters or sounds of which must be selected for the widest possible range of use. We commend to the attention of the Conference the sounds of the Hebrew alphabet, which has this consideration in its favour, that it was sanctioned by Divine authority as the medium of earliest written revelation, and as the language of a race destined to be scattered over every region and climate of the world. Expressed in Roman letters and with Italic expletives, instead of vowel points and other modifications of sounds, we think the Hebrew alphabet will at least furnish valuable suggestions for fixing the primary letters.

The subject of Gresham College has this week been before the City Corporation Commission. Mr. Bennoch presented a statement on the part of the Gresham Committee, in which a historical notice is given of the institution, and proposals made for bringing it into a state of greater efficiency. The main feature of the proposed scheme is the formation of a mercantile and maritime college, for instruction in commerce or navigation. The present trust funds, with additional public subscriptions, would suffice to establish a College worthy of the City of London, and suited to meet the requirements of the age. But we hope that no scheme will receive favour which does not include, in what is called mercantile education, as liberal a course of studies as was provided for by the enlightened and munificent founder in Queen Elizabeth's time.

A great public meeting has been held at Edinburgh on the subject of national education, the Earl of Panmure in the chair. The resolutions were moved and supported by leading men of all political parties and religious sections of the Scottish community. The almost unanimous feeling among the laity of Scotland is in favour of rates for public schools, the management of which is to be left with local boards elected by the rate-payers; the clergy to have no further control than as they happen to be chosen for any district. In Scotland there is so little difference of opinion as to the essentials of religious instruction, that it is felt that arrangements can be safely left with the people acting through the boards. The Lord Provost, the Rev. Dr. Guthrie, Principal Cunningham, Robert Chambers, Esq., and other distinguished citizens, spoke, while letters of approval were read from the Marquis of Breadalbane, the Duke of Argyll, the Right Hon. T. B. Macaulay, M.P., and other public men connected with Scotland. There seems every prospect of some satisfactory settlement of this great national question being made in that part of the island, and we hope it may furnish an example to England when greater divisions and difficulties exist.

The Academy of Sciences of Paris held its annual public sitting in that city on Monday last, and it as usual excited great interest. The principal feature in the proceedings was a eulogium, by M. Flourens, perpetual secretary, on the late

M. de Blainville, the distinguished naturalist and comparative anatomist. A great number of prizes, consisting of gold and silver medals, and of sums of money of different amounts, were awarded to gentlemen who during the past year have distinguished themselves for astronomical, mechanical, medical, surgical, hygienic, and other useful discoveries. In astronomy, medals were awarded to Mr. Hind of London, M. de Gasparis of Naples, M. Chacornac of Marseilles, and M. Luther of Blik, for the discovery of planets. The grand prize for mathematics, which has not been awarded since 1850, was not granted, the papers sent in for it not being of the required degree of merit. A list of prizes to be awarded next year was read.

We regret to have to announce the death of M. Blanqui, one of the most distinguished of the French economists, author of a very excellent 'History of Political Economy,' and of various other works on that science. He was a member of the Academy of Moral and Political Sciences of Paris. He took great interest in the Grand Exhibition of London, and wrote a series of very excellent papers on it. He was also a member of the Commission of the French Exhibition, which is to take place in 1855.

Our readers will be somewhat amused at the information that, on Wednesday evening next, a *soirée* is to be given at the Whittington Club, by the Association for Promoting the Repeal of the Taxes on Knowledge, to Mr. T. Milner Gibson, M.P., in honour of the Repeal of the Advertising Duty. Mr. Cobden, M.P., is to address the meeting, and there is to be appropriate music, by professional vocalists. Admission, 1s. 6d.

The library of the late Earl of Macartney was sold last week at Messrs. Puttick and Simpson's. It was very much in the state in which it was left at his lordship's death nearly fifty years ago. On the subject of Russia and China, with which Lord Macartney was connected by his diplomatic and ambassadorial functions, there was a valuable series of books. The highest prices at the sale were fetched by works on heraldry, of which there was a large collection.

A deputation from the Birmingham Conference on the establishment of preventive and reformatory schools, headed by Sir John Pakington, had an interview this week with the Home Secretary. The objects of the association were stated, and Lord Palmerston promised to give the subject his earnest attention.

The late Mr. Thomason, Lieutenant-Governor of the North-west Provinces of India, bequeathed the whole of his private library to the Government College at Agra, in the institution and management of which his Excellency took deep and active interest.

The widow of CErstedt, the Danish *savant*, has put in a claim, in the name of her late husband, for the prize promised by the French Government many years ago for discoveries in electricity and magnetism. The Academy of Sciences has appointed a committee to report on the subject.

Mr. Alexander Smith, the Glasgow poet, has been elected Secretary of the University of Edinburgh.

From Paris we hear that the principal musical novelty since our last has been the *début* of the Misses Ducken—one as a *pianist*, the other as a *concertinist*, to coin a new word—*id est*, as a performer on the newly-invented concertina. The *début* took place in the Italian Theatre, on the occasion of a benefit performance, and was honoured with the presence of the Emperor and Empress. Nothing could be more brilliant than its success, and no success could be better deserved, as both sisters are most accomplished musicians, and performed with a modest grace which is really fascinating. Judging from their triumphant *début*, they are destined to attain a higher place in the musical circles of Paris than any English performers have yet succeeded in reaching. The concertina, which is played by the younger lady, is but little known in Paris, but she will no doubt make it fashionable. At the Italian Theatre in that city *La Sonnambula* has been produced, with Mario and

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Frizzolini. It was successful, as everything that the excellent Italian company does nowadays is. At the same theatre Mdlle. Petrowitch, granddaughter of a Prince of Servia, made her *début*, on Tuesday last, in *Lucrezia Borgia*. At the Grand Opera Cruvelli continues to be the great attraction; she has not yet appeared, however, in anything except the *Huguenots*. It is known that she is engaged at the rate of 4000*l.* a year. This enormous salary is unexampled in the history of the French musical theatre:—and the obtaining of it by the cantatrice has raised up to her a host of enemies. The leading performers of the theatre are indignant at her being rated at more than double, triple, and quadruple what they are: and the gentlemen of the orchestra are excessively sore at the reflection that she gets more than all of them put together. But, after all, it is unjust to blame Cruvelli for making the most of her talent—everybody does in these money-getting days—or the administration of the theatre for engaging her to fill its treasury.

Charles Solliva, an Italian composer of some note, has just died. Amongst other things he is the author of two operas, *La Testa di Bronza*, and *Elena e Malvina*, performed with success at La Scala, and of a number of religious works, brought out in Russia, where he passed many years.

The Duke of Saxe Coburg's opera, *Toni*, has been performed with marked success at the theatre at Frankfort, and it is in rehearsal at Berlin, Munich, and Vienna.

Berlioz has been engaged to direct a series of grand concerts at Elberfeld, Carlsruhe, and Dresden.

## PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

ROYAL.—Jan. 12th.—The Lord Chief Baron, V.P., in the chair. Commander Kay, R.N., was admitted into the Society. A paper was read, entitled 'On some New and Simple Methods of detecting Manganese in Natural and Artificial Compounds, and of obtaining its Combinations for economical or other uses,' by Edmund Davy, Esq., F.R.S., M.R.I.A., &c. Received December 4th, 1853. In this paper the growing importance of manganese since its discovery and its extensive distribution in Nature are noticed. Manganese is chiefly found combined with oxygen, but its oxides are commonly mixed with those of iron, and though different methods of separating them have been recommended, yet no very simple or unobjectionable test for manganese seems to be known. Two methods for detecting manganese are recommended—viz., 1. The pure hydrated fixed alkalies, potash and soda, and especially potash. 2. Sulphur. With regard to the first method. Though the compound chameleon mineral, made by strongly heating nitre or potash and peroxide of manganese together, has long been known, yet it appears hitherto to have escaped observation that potash seems to be a more delicate test of manganese than any other known substance. The use of potash in this way is simple and easy; it is employed in solution; equal weights of the alkali and water form a fluid well adapted for the purpose; different metals may be used in the form of slips on which to make the experiments, but a preference is given to silver foil, as it is less acted on by alkalies than platinum, and is more readily cleaned. A slip of such foil, about two or three inches in length and half an inch wide, answers well. Solids, to be examined for manganese, are finely pulverized; fluids require no preparation; the smallest portion of ether is mixed with a drop or part of a drop of the alkali on the foil and heated by a spirit-lamp (for many experiments a candle affords sufficient heat), when on boiling the alkali to dryness and raising the heat, the characteristic green manganate of potash will appear on the foil. The delicacy of the alkali as a test thus applied will be obvious on using the most minute portions of manganese ores in fine powder, and the author's son, Dr. E. W. Davy, readily detected manganese in a single drop of a solution containing one grain of solid sulphate in ten thousand grains of water. The presence of other oxides do not appear to impair the efficacy of this test. A strong solution of hydrate of soda in

water, used in a similar manner, affords an excellent test for manganese, little inferior in delicacy to potash, but the latter is shown to be preferable. Carbonate of soda has long been regarded as one of the most delicate tests of manganese, especially when aided by a little nitrate or chlorate of potash; but that carbonate is much inferior as a test for manganese to potash or soda, requiring a far higher temperature to form the manganate of soda, and the aid of oxidizing substances, as nitre and chlorate of potash, which are quite unnecessary with those alkalies. Borax, too, in point of delicacy is not to be compared with the fixed alkalies as a test for manganese. The author is of opinion that the fixed alkalies in solution and silver foil will form a valuable addition to the agents employed by the mineralogist and chemist in the examination of minerals, ores, &c. 2. *Sulphur*. — If a little flowers of sulphur be mixed with about its own bulk of the common peroxide of manganese, and exposed on a slip of platina foil to a red heat, sesquioxide of sulphur, and sulphate of manganese will be formed, and by continuing the heat for a short time, a small additional quantity of the sulphate will be produced from the sulphuret. On treating the mass with water and filtering the fluid, a solution of sulphate of manganese will be obtained, which will yield a white precipitate with the ferrocyanide of potassium, without a trace of iron. Similar experiments may be made with any manganese ores, or with substances known or suspected to contain manganese. The quantity of materials operated on may be increased or diminished at pleasure; but if increased, the heat should be continued a little longer, to decompose any remaining sulphuret, and thus add to the quantity of sulphate formed. In the same way manganese was detected in some minerals in which it was known to exist, and in others in which it had not been previously found; likewise in soils and subsoils, in the ashes of coal and peat, in a number of pigments, and also in the ashes of different fabrics partially dyed brown by manganese. Sulphate of manganese is formed, with sulphuret, when sulphurous acid gas is made by heating a mixture of peroxide of manganese and flowers of sulphur, even in close vessels. The sulphate may also be more readily obtained, in quantity, by simply boiling a solution of common green vitriol in water for about a quarter of an hour or upwards, in contact with an excess of sesquioxide of manganese in fine powder, till the solution affords a white precipitate with ferrocyanide of potassium. Chloride of manganese may also be formed in a similar manner by boiling an aqueous solution of protchloride of iron with an excess of sesquioxide of iron, or it may be made with greater facility by dissolving this oxide in the common muriatic acid of commerce, taking care that the oxide be present in excess. The brown sesquioxide of manganese may be made, not only by means of sulphur, but more readily and better by mixing the common peroxide with about one-third of its weight of peat mould, sawdust, or starch, and exposure to a red heat in an open crucible, with occasional stirring for about a quarter of an hour, or until the oxide acquires a uniform brown colour. The sulphate and chloride of manganese being extensively used in dyeing, calico-printing, and other arts, and in making the compounds of manganese, the simple means stated of forming those salts, free from iron (it is presumed), are material improvements on the circumlocutional methods hitherto adopted.

METEOROLOGICAL.—Jan. 4th.—George Leach, Esq., President, in the chair. The following members were elected—Lord Dufferin, W. M. Dobie, M.D., W. King, M.D., and Messrs. Brown and Giles. The following papers were read, ‘On a certain Law in the motion of the Wind,’ by C. Bulard, Esq. The reading of the barometer was low till October 19th, when the lowest reading for the quarter, viz., 28<sup>8</sup> in., took place; it then rose and attained its maximum, viz., 30<sup>4</sup> in., on November 9th. In December, towards the end of the year, it rapidly decreased. The mean daily tem-

perature of the quarter, with the exception of a few days, from the 11th to the 15th—when it was either equal to or just exceeded the average—was low. On the 22nd, the only warm period during the quarter set in, and continued to November 8th; on November 9th, the recent period of cold weather commenced and continued till January 8th. The mean daily temperature, till October 21st, was nearly  $2^{\circ}$  below its average. In the period from October 21st to November 8th, it was  $5^{\circ}$  above; and on that following November 9th, it was  $5^{\circ}$  below, and remained so almost continually till the fall of snow on January 3rd of the present year. As regards the distribution of temperature over the country, the greatest cold was experienced between latitudes  $51^{\circ}$  and  $53^{\circ}$ ; between these parallels the departure from the average was as large as  $9^{\circ}$ , and here also occurred the minimum readings in November and December. Fog was one of the most remarkable features to the meteorology of the last three months. Some of these fogs nearly enveloped the whole country, and were remarkable for density. They were most prevalent and dense over the band of cold between latitudes  $51^{\circ}$  and  $53^{\circ}$  before mentioned. Aurora were of frequent occurrence. The first snow of the season fell on November 17th, at Hawarden, in the neighbourhood of Chester. On the 15th of December it fell at nearly every place, but most frequently between latitudes  $51^{\circ}$  and  $53^{\circ}$  in many parts of the country, to the depth of 6 inches, and was followed by a very rapid diminution of temperature. On December 16th it descended to  $12^{\circ}$  at some places, and at Linalade on the 17th to  $6^{\circ}$ , as noted by Mr. Osborne; the temperature then somewhat increased, but on Christmas Eve the cold set in again with increased severity, and attained its maximum for the season, taking the whole country on the night common to December 28th and 29th. The cold again somewhat moderated, but on December 30th recommenced with great severity. It is worthy of remark that those places where the reading of the barometer continuously fell, were subjected to very little variation of temperatures, whilst those where it increased and decreased, were subjected to great changes and low temperatures. Although the weather was cold it was not eminently so, till beyond some distance from the south coast of England, and the extreme severity of the 3rd was not at all felt south of the parallel of Uckfield in Sussex. On the night of the 2nd, the temperature between the parallels of  $51^{\circ}$  and  $53^{\circ}$  decreased to a very low point. About London and its vicinity it fell early in the morning of the 3rd to  $10^{\circ}$ ,  $11^{\circ}$ ,  $12^{\circ}$ , and  $13^{\circ}$ . It had reached these low points at one o'clock in the morning, and did not rise above them till eight o'clock. It was most severely felt in the Midland Counties, where the reading was as low as zero, and it was noted by Mr. Lowe at  $-4^{\circ}$ ; this was the lowest reading observed by any one—it was lower than any in the immediate neighbourhood. It was at the time of these low temperatures that the heavy fall of snow on January 3rd took place. The wind was from the east at most places. A gale was blowing over Jersey and Guernsey. It was very squally and stormy all day at the Isle of Wight, and over Cornwall and Devonshire. At the same time a fog hung over the Midland Counties. On the 4th a gale from the east-north-east blew with piercing effect from all places, and the temperature increased rapidly. A number of communications from meteorological observers, and chiefly members of the Society, were read by Mr. Glaisher, relative to the fact in various localities, from Jersey situated off the French coast, to Arbroath in the north of Scotland. The average distribution of snow over the country was clearly exhibited by a large and shaded map. The greatest amount was shown to have fallen between latitudes  $51^{\circ}$  and  $53^{\circ}$  before mentioned, as subjected to the extreme of cold and dense fog. In parts of Cornwall there was no snow at all, and comparatively little on the south coast west of the Isle of Wight. In London and its vicinity it averaged 12 inches, and on the Norfolk coast as much as 18 inches on the level. Higher up the country, at Grantham and Derby, it averaged again about

12 inches. At Whitehaven scarcely an inch fell; while at Liverpool and other places situated in the same parallel, the fall was as much as 8 10, and even 14 inches. In some of the mountainous districts of Northumberland, where snow lay on the ground to the depth of several feet, there was none on the day of the great and general fall. The drifts varied from 2 to 5, 10, and 15 feet, being very deep at Derby, Grantham, and on the Norfolk coast. At the Isle of Man they were 10 feet deep. As connected with the severity of the weather, Mr. Glaisher remarked that for some days previously to the 3rd and 4th of January, the trees were sheathed with ice. The day after the heavy fall, it began to crack and fall to the ground, in fragments bearing the curvature of the branches they had encased. Animals ordinarily exposed on the heath perished with the cold, and birds frozen dead from the trees were picked up in the immediate neighbourhood. Much of the snow that fell during this severe period was highly crystallized, and many of these flakes exhibited great complexity of form and arrangement. They were for the most part thin, small, and very delicate, and bore evidence of the extreme cold under which they had been formed. Mr. Glaisher laid before the meeting a number of photographic copies of such as he had himself observed on the morning of January 1st. Before concluding he made reference to the very beautiful incrustations to be seen in hoar frost upon exposed and outdoor objects, and carefully detailed the result of his own observations upon the richly varied and complex arrangement of their laminae and spikes, as arising from the congelation of the vapour of the atmosphere under very low temperatures. Concerning the crystallization of water, observes the author, whether as occurring in its passage through the cold strata of the atmosphere, or as met with in the cold frosts of early spring, there is much to be elucidated well worthy the expenditure of thought and observation.

**ARCHEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.** — *Jan. 25th.* — T. J. Pettigrew, V.P., in the chair. The Hon. Wm. Venables Vernon, Dr. John Davidson, and Charles Savory, Esq., were elected Associates. Mr. Clarke, of Easton, announced the discovery of various coins at Brandeston, consisting of a penny of Edward I., a half-groat of Elizabeth, a shilling of Charles II. (1668), and a sixpence of William III. At Easton a fetterlock had been found similar to one lately laid before the Association, but having a rib of brass on each side of the barrel passing through the loop of the bow to form the joint. At Letheringham also a discovery of various coins had been made and are now in Mr. Clarke's possession. They are brass tokens of various traders, and specimens of the silver coinage of Henry VIII., Charles I., and James II. Mr. Walter Hawkins laid before the meeting a Roman Christian lamp, upon which specimen, and two others exhibited by Mr. H. Syer Cuming, the latter gentleman read a short paper, being additional remarks to those contributed by him on a former occasion. These were all of terra cotta; one bore in low relief the figure of a peacock, with its tail spread out and surmounted by three nimbi, emblematic of the Trinity. The peacock was adopted as a sacred emblem by the Church at an early period, and is to be found in the catacombs at Rome, sculptured upon sarcophagi, depicted in Mosaic work, and introduced into illuminated MSS., both alone and in conjunction with the cross. The specimen exhibited was obtained from the catacombs. Another specimen was obtained at Colchester, and as having been found in England, where Roman relics of the Christian period are rarely discovered, is very interesting. The top of the lamp exhibits the sacred monogram, and the *chi* is in the form of St. Andrew's Cross. This most interesting example was lately purchased at Messrs. Sotheby's; it is of a later date, but of more ornate design than the others. It has a solid disc-formed *ansa* at the opposite end to the rostrum, and on the top of the lamp is the monogram of Jesus in low relief. The *chi* is decorated

with an eyelet-hole pattern, and is indeed a representation of a *cruz gemmata*, the gemmed or floriated Cross of Triumph. The centre subject is included within a margin, on which is impressed six doves, three on each side, with their heads directed towards the handle. These are presumed to be typical of the seven gifts of the Holy Spirit, the *symbol* or manufacturer having, either by accident or design, omitted one of the birds, a circumstance by no means rare in medieval productions. The workmanship of this lamp is Byzantine. Mr. Edward Pretty, of Northampton, produced notices of the discovery of Roman remains at Hardingstone, near Northampton, and illustrated them by various observations and drawings. The pottery resembled that described by Artis in his work on *Castor Antiquities*, and also in the journal of the Association. One portion, of a chocolate colour, with a white Vitruvian scroll, was particularly elegant. A number of bones belonging to the ox and the deer were found with the specimens of pottery. Mr. Pretty also laid before the meeting a map distinguishing the places in Northamptonshire in which Roman remains had been found. This led to an interesting discussion as to the value of carrying out the same in other counties, and the great help it would afford to archaeological inquirers. The Rev. Mr. Hugo exhibited a large and fine specimen of a fibula of a late Roman period, found in Ratcliffe Highway, in 1852. The remainder of the evening was engaged by the reading of the first part of a very learned and elaborate paper by Mr. George Vere Irving, 'On the Chronology and Geography of the Wars between the Saxons of Northumberland and the Northern Britons, from the Battle of Argoed to that of Raltræz.'

the boat was allowed to float from it into the next reach of the canal. This plan was first proposed for removing vessels from a small dock by the side of the Vistula, at Warsaw, so as to be out of the reach of floods and of ice, and whenever there was a scarcity of water for lockage, or for working caisson inclined planes, it was admitted to be a desirable modification. In the discussion, after paying a just tribute to the ingenuity and skill of the author, it was admitted that inclines of this nature were only applicable for certain exceptional situations; that in general it would be cheaper to pump up the water for lockage, using it over again as it might be required; and that in general the competition between railways and canals had ended in the partial abandoning of the latter in spite of all attempts to use steam propulsion and traction. The following paper was announced to be read on Tuesday, January 31st "On Macadamised Roads for the Streets of Towns." By Mr. J. Pigott Smith, Assoc. Inst. C.E.

**ANTIQUARIES.** — *Jan. 26th.* — The Viscount Mahon, president, in the chair. Dr. Diamond presented some photographs taken by himself of several objects of interest that had recently been brought before the notice of the Society. The recommendation of the council as to the increase of the secretary's salary was again read and put to the ballot, which appeared to be unanimously in the affirmative. Mr. Sells, of Guildford, exhibited sketches of a male figure, supposed to be an idol, formed of quartz. It was found many years ago by a negro in a mountain stream on the Rio Minho, in Jamaica. Mr. Akerman, the secretary, communicated transcripts of two documents illustrative of the period of the great civil war. One was a letter from Colonel Bethell, in 1649, dated from Scarborough, in which the writer described the daring of numerous pirates on the Yorkshire coast. Many merchant vessels were at that time under the protection of the guns of the castle, not daring to venture out for fear of the piratical craft. The wish is expressed that means were taken by the Government for the protection of the coasting trade, as the local forces were perfectly inadequate to cope with the buccaneers. The secretary also communicated a copy of an order to contract for the sale of king's land in Derbyshire, Bedfordshire, Yorkshire, and Surrey. In the latter county Wimbledon is mentioned. This order is signed by the Major-General J. Lambert. The original was exhibited as affording a specimen of an uncommon autograph. The concluding remarks of Dr. Lukis on the antiquities of the prehistoric period in Europe, but especially in Britain, France, and the Channel Islands, were then read, as the sequel to the writer's lectures delivered to the Society in the last session. At the conclusion of the meeting, Mr. Durrant Cooper observed that he thought the projected closing of many of the graveyards of our metropolitan churches was a subject especially deserving the notice of the Society. Should the grave-stones be removed, hundreds of sepulchral memorials, interesting alike to the antiquary and the genealogist, would be dispersed and destroyed. That terrible visitation, the "Great Fire," had obliterated traces of many families whose history was now sought for in vain; and this wholesale dislocation would effect mischief almost as great. The expense of a record of the various tombs that would infallibly be displaced, and in many instances destroyed, would not be great, and he thought the Society would be exercised one of its privileges if it represented to Government the propriety of such a record being made by authority. The meeting appeared to feel the weight of these remarks, and we believe the subject is to be referred to the immediate consideration of the executive committee.

**GEOLOGICAL.** — *Jan. 18th.* — Professor E. Forbes, President, in the chair. A. W. Morant, Esq., C.E., and J. B. Denton, Esq., C.E., were elected Fellows. The following communications were read:—1. On

Pipes and Furrows in Calcareous and Non-Calcareous Strata,' by J. Trimmer, Esq., F.G.S. The author described the vertical, irregular, funnel-shaped, or cylindrical cavities in certain strata, known as pipes and sand-galls, noticing the various forms they assume, the different strata besides the chalk in which they are found, the various deposits of the tertiary epoch with which they are filled, and the furrows with which their mouths are connected. A brief summary was then given of the evidence on which the author relies for proof of the formation of these remarkable cavities on the surface of strata by the mechanical action of water before the matter which fills them was deposited. The nearest existing analogies to which the author refers are the effects of vorticoso currents of the water in breaking over the shore, and the similar action of torrential rivers. The distribution of these pipes and furrows over large extents of country was explained by reference to the continued advance or retreat of the coast-line, with its wave and breaker action, throughout the tertiary era. The author also admits to a certain extent the solvent power of carbonic acid, held in solution in water, percolating the strata along these cavities, as an agent in widening and deepening the pipes. The irregular stratification over the mouths of these cavities the author considers to be an original condition of deposit upon an irregular surface, although subsidence of the matter with which the pipes are filled may frequently have taken place in various degrees from many causes. 2. 'On the Origin of the Sand and Gravel Pipes in the Chalk of the London Tertiary District,' by J. Prestwich, Jun., Esq., F.G.S. After referring to the observations and researches of earlier writers on these peculiar cavities, the author dwelt upon the theory advocated by Dr. Buckland and Sir C. Lyell, that these cavities were due to the action of water, holding carbonic acid in solution, constantly percolating through the same cavity, dissolving the chalk, and letting down the superincumbent sand and gravel. After pointing out the difficulties in the way of the hypothesis of mechanical water-action, such as the frequently great depths of the pipes (upwards of fifty feet), and the general absence of the rounded pebbles that should have remained in the cavities, after having been the immediate agents in the perforation, the author (allowing that irregularities of the surface may have been caused by denuding action) proceeded to point out that the pipes occur wherever a stratum permeable to water overlies the chalk or other calcareous rock to any considerable extent, and suggested that they must have had their origin during a period when the chalk and the superincumbent tercaries formed an extensive tract of horizontal dry land, previously to the surface assuming its present configuration; that at these former periods the tertiary sands or the gravel constituted extensive water-bearing strata, whilst, owing to the form of the surface, the water-level in the chalk stood at a height very much less than in the superincumbent beds; consequently the atmospheric waters, more or less charged with carbonic acid, percolating freely through the superficial sandy beds, rested on the chalk, and by its tendency to find a lower level, gradually dissolved passages through the chalk to that lower level at which water would stand in the latter formation. The superincumbent sands or gravels, as the case may be, gradually subsided, more or less conformably, into the deepening cavity caused by the loss of the chalk in the funnel or pipe below. When the chalk and overlying tertiary beds were locally upheaved, shattered, and partially denuded, the newly made valley-courses gave exit, in springs along their sides, both to the water of the lower water-level and the water of the superficial sands and gravels; the sand-pipes becoming almost all deserted as water-channels, except in such local instances, perhaps, as are now seen where cavities are forming in the chalk beneath existing gravels, or where 'swallow-holes' in the chalk continue a somewhat analogous action.

KILKENNY ARCHAEOLOGICAL.—January 18th.—Patrick Walters, Esq., in the chair. This was the fifth annual meeting of the Society, and the Report

for the year 1853 was most satisfactory, the very large number of one hundred and thirteen new names having been added to the Society during that period. The loss to Irish archaeology, consequent on the death of Sir William Betham, Ulster King-at-arms, was spoken of. It was announced that the 'Transactions' for the years 1852 and 1853, forming the first and second parts of the Society's second volume, were far advanced towards completion, as was seen by the printed sheets laid on the table. It was also stated at the meeting, in addition to a circular already in the hands of the members on the same subject, that a change in the mode of publication of the 'Transactions' is contemplated, it being proposed to issue the 'Transactions' at the end of every two months, instead of at the end of the year, as at present. This plan, it is believed, will prove satisfactory to most of the members, and will certainly promote the cause of archaeology, by the more rapid interchange of opinions on many disputed points. It was hoped, too, that the contemplated arrangement would keep up amongst distant members an interest in the Society's 'Proceedings,' and that, with an increasing list of members, now very close on five hundred, the step may not be an imprudent one. It was then stated, that the list of subscribers towards the contemplated annual volume of original documents was rapidly filling up. This gratifying result was mainly owing to the generosity of the noble patron of the Society, the Marquis of Ormonde, who has presented to the first hundred subscribers, whose subscriptions were paid, the 'Life of St. Canice,' ably edited by him, from an unpublished MS. in the Burgundian Library, and printed for his lordship by Mr. Nicol of London, in a style of typography of first-rate excellence. The library and museum of the Society had also, it was stated, received many valuable donations during the past year, and that the committee had taken more suitable apartments for their display. One striking effect of the archaeological movement in Kilkenny was referred to in Mr. Henry O'Neill's magnificent work on the 'Ancient Stone Crosses of Ireland,' now being published in London. The acting treasurer then brought forward the yearly accounts, which were found to be very satisfactory, a large balance remaining in hand to the credit of the Society. The officers and committee of last year were unanimously re-elected. The names of twenty new members were added to the Society on the present occasion, including the Earl of Portarlington, the Earl of Enniskillen, the Hon. and Ven. Archdeacon Stopford, the Provost of Trinity College, Dublin, Lord Monson, &c. A number of donations, principally to the library, was then announced, including a portion of a very beautiful MS. missal, apparently of the fourteenth century, presented by the Rev. John L. Irwin. The following are the titles of the communications read at the meeting:—the Rev. John L. Irwin, 'On the Missal,' presented by him; Mr. John Dunne, 'On a curious Irish Tract,' presented by him; Mr. Edward Hoare, of Cork, 'On several Lithographs of an unique Silver Penannular Brooch,' in his collection, presented by him—(this brooch was shown in the late Dublin Exhibition, where it attracted much attention, it being curiously ornamented with wolves' heads, and the *opus herbaceum*); Dr. Keating, of Callow, 'On a large Wheatsheaf and ancient Horseshoe,' presented by him; 'Some Extracts relating to the contemplated Canal between Kilkenny and Inistioge,' were read by the Chairman; Mr. Dunlevy, 'On Kerry Antiquities'; Dr. Aquilla Smith, 'On the Tradesmen's Tokens of the Seventeenth Century,' and 'On the Ormonde Coin, with an Appendix to Mr. Lindsay's printed list of Ancient Coins'; Mr. John P. Prendergast, 'On the Surrender of Ross Castle, Killarney,' and Mr. James F. Ferguson, 'On the Ancient Red Book of the Exchequer.' A prospectus of the new 'Kerry Magazine,' which promises to be of much use for that county, was laid on the table; as also communications from the Surrey Archaeological Society, and from Mr. Richardson Smith; the former asking to enter into friendly relations with the Kilkenny Society, and

the latter relating to the veritable California of Pagan sepulchral remains, the ancient cemetery on Ballon Hill, County Carlow.

NUMISMATIC.—Jan. 26th.—J. B. Bergne, Esq., in the chair.—Mr. Vaux read a paper by Joseph Gibbs, Esq., of the Inner Temple, containing suggestions 'On an Unpublished Shilling of Queen Anne, of the second issue of the Edinburgh Mint.' The object of Mr. Gibbs was to show that the shilling marked 1707 E., which has hitherto escaped the notice of numismatic writers, does not interfere with the account given by Ruding of the second coinage of Queen Anne in Scotland. The main difficulty is the date. Mr. Gibbs suggested cleverly that this is obviated by the use of the old style in reckoning these dates. Mr. Vaux read a paper by R. S. Poole, Esq., of the British Museum, 'On a Copper Coin (called *Kasbegi*) struck by Feth 'Alee, Shah of Persia.' The peculiarity of the money of this class is the bearing various animals on the pieces, probably with symbolic meanings. On the coin in question is a representation of a lion seizing a stag. Curiously enough, this is the same type as is found upon the coins of ancient Persia, described by the Duc de Luynes in his work on the money of the Satrapies and of Phoenicia. On these the most frequent types are a lion devouring a bull and a lion devouring a stag. Are we then to suppose that the moderns have copied the ancient type, or that the ancient and the modern people have made use of the same type, at an interval of more than 2000 years? Mr. Poole traced with much skill the progress of the ancient Persian coins, and showed that the lion devouring the stag may be considered as the national type of Persia. Many ancient states, which were more or less connected with that country, were proved by him to have had coins similarly impressed, as, for instance, Acanthus in Macedonia, and Velia in Lucania, while some others, as those of Tarsus in Cilicia, and Bocchus, King of Mauritania, exhibit what may be called analogous types. Mr. Bergne read a paper communicated by W. Webster, Esq., containing 'Remarks on the Blundered Legends found on Anglo-Saxon Coins.' Mr. Webster considers the coins of this class, which have led to much discussion, and have been carefully investigated by M. Thomsen, the curator of the Museum at Copenhagen, in an article in the 62nd number of the 'Numismatic Chronicle,' to be forgeries, executed, in all probability, by the Danes, who committed many depredations in Kent and elsewhere, during the reigns of Ethelred II., Cnut, and Edward the Confessor.

#### MEETINGS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

Monday.—Entomological, 8 p.m.  
—British Architects, 8 p.m.  
—Chemical, 8 p.m.  
Tuesday.—Linnean, 8 p.m.  
—Civil Engineers, 8 p.m.—(Description of the Navigation and Drainage Works recently executed on the Tidal portion of the River Lea, by Mr. Nathaniel Beardmore.)  
—Pathological, 8 p.m.  
—Royal Institution, 3 p.m.—(Professor Tyndall on Heat.)  
Wednesday.—Society of Arts, 8 p.m.—(Discussion on the Defects in the Administration of the Present Patent Law.)  
—Graphic, 8 p.m.  
—Ethnological, 8½ p.m.—(On the Esquimaux, by P. C. Sutherland, M.D., surgeon to a late Arctic exploring expedition.)  
—Literary Fund, 3 p.m.  
—R. S. Literature, 8½ p.m.  
—British Archaeological, 8½ p.m.—(Mr. Burkitt on the Tradesmen's Signs of London.)  
Thursday.—Royal, 8½ p.m.—Antiquaries, 8 p.m.  
—Royal Institution, 3 p.m.—(Professor Wharton Jones on Animal Physiology.)  
Friday.—Astronomical, 3 p.m.—(Anniversary.)  
—Philological, 8 p.m.  
—Royal Institution, 8½ p.m.—(Professor Owen on the Structure and Homologies of Teeth.)  
Saturday.—Medical, 8 p.m.  
—Botanic, 8 p.m.  
—Royal Institution, 3 p.m.—(Professor W. A. Miller on the Chemistry of the Non-Metallic Elements.)

## VARIETIES.

*Dryden's Conversion.*—Catholics are so little accustomed, in this country, to be treated by the press with ordinary fairness, that they will be sure to appreciate, in a high degree, the impartiality of your review of that portion of the 'Life of Dryden' which refers to the sincerity of his conversion. The object of these lines is to convey the thanks of the writer, in the first place; and, next, to observe that not only Dryden's Translation of the Life of St. Francis Xavier, which is understood to have been undertaken as some atonement for his former licentious writings, but also his beautiful metrical versions of the hymns, *Veni Creator* and *Veni Sancte Spiritus*, and some other hymns, found in the Catholic prayer-books in common use among us at this day, may justly be taken as strong presumptive evidence of his sincerity and piety.

Jan. 30, 1854. A CATHOLIC.

*Flax Cultivation in Ireland.*—The recent increase in the growth of flax in Ireland has been extraordinary:—1848, 53,863; 1849, 60,314; 1850, 91,040; 1851, 138,619; 1852, 137,008; and 1853, 175,495 acres. Notwithstanding this enormous increase in the production of home-grown flax, so rapid has been the development of the linen manufacture, that the import of flax and tow amounted in 1852 to 70,115 tons, of the produce of about 280,000 acres. And during the nine months ending the 5th October, 1853, the imports reached 62,264 tons, being an increase of 13,677 tons over the corresponding period of 1852. The Irish farmers are beginning to learn the value of saving the seed, as is shown by the fact that 20,000 bushels of seed were sold during the past year in Belfast alone to the oil mills, or for exportation to England, the sum realized being 5000. Three new oil mills, on continental principles, have been erected in Ireland in 1853, two of them being in the south of Ireland. In the present year there are 175,495 acres under flax in Ireland, being an increase of 29 per cent. over last year's crop, and of 220 per cent. over that of 1848. Estimating the value of the crop at 15/- an acre on the average, we find that from 800,000, which the flax-growers realized in 1848, the return this year has risen to 2,40,135. In the provinces of Leinster, Munster, and Connaught, the produce is 22 per cent. over that of last year, and 436 over that of 1848, the growth having steadily advanced from 2,663 acres in 1841, to 14,271 in the present year.—*The Woollen, Worsted, and Cotton Journal*, for January.

*American Public Libraries.*—The trustees of the Astor Library give notice that the library will be open for admission of visitors on the 9th of January from 9 A.M. until 4 P.M., and for this purpose only, at the same hours, every day except Sunday during the residue of the month. At the expiration of this time, when the first influx of visitors will have subsided, it will be opened for its appropriate use, under regulations which will be made known at the library. For the governance of the public none need now be communicated but the following. Every person is freely admitted to the library without any ticket or other ceremony on the simple condition of correct demeanour. No one except those in charge of the library is permitted to enter the alcoves or remove a book from its place.—*New York Literary World*.

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WM. FINLAY, Secretary.  
WM. COOK, Agent.

126, Bishopsgate Street, Feb. 1, 1854.

INSTITUTED 1831.

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25	1000	23 0 0	6 18 0	16 2 0
35	1500	43 13 0	13 2 6	30 12 6
45	2000	90 11 8	24 3 6	56 8 2

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	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
20	0 18 2	0 19 2	1 0 3	1 1 5	1 2 8	1 18 2
30	1 3 9 1	1 5 2 1	1 6	1 8 4	1 10 0	2 10 5
40	1 11 10	1 13 9	1 15 10	1 18 1	2 0 6	3 8 2

Specimens of the Bonuses added to Policies to 1851, to which will be added a prospective Bonus of one per cent. per annum on the sum insured and previously declared Bonuses, in the event of death before December, 1853, and in which prospective Bonus all new Insureds on the *Profit Scale* will participate.

Date of Policy.	Sum Insured.	Bonuses.	Amount.
	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
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1835	2900	770 9 9	2770 9 9
1848	3000	1038 2 4	4038 2 4

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EDWARD LENNOX BOYD,

Resident Director.

**CLERICAL, MEDICAL, AND GENERAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,** No. 99, Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury.—The Annual General Meeting of Proprietors will be held at the office of the Society on Thursday, the 2nd day of March next, at One o'clock precisely, at which meeting, four Directors and one Trustee will be elected.

Any Proprietor desirous of nominating a candidate for the office of Director or Trustee, must send the name of such candidate to the Secretary at least 14 days before the day of meeting. The ballot will commence at eleven, and close at two o'clock.

An Extraordinary General Meeting of Proprietors will also be held at the same place on the same day, at half past one o'clock, to take into consideration the propriety of altering part of the existing laws, regulations, and provisions of the Society, pursuant to the deed of constitution.

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